

China

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QIAN QICHEN TO VISIT USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

OW200834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 CNT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen will pay a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics from late June to early July. This was disclosed here this afternoon at the weekly news briefing by a spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The spokesman said, Qian Qichen is to visit the three countries at the invitation of his counterparts in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

PRC. OTHERS TO RECEIVE LOANS FROM WORLD MANY.

OWI91726 Beijing XIMBUA in English 1635 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Washington, June 18 (XINHUA) -- The Worla Bank announced here today that it will provide loans to China, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, Turkey and Sierra Leone for the development of their national economies. China will releive 45.3 million dollars from the World Bank and 22 million SDR (23.5 million dollars) from its concessionary lending affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), to improve the quality of the country's agricultural education.

REMMIN RIBAO ON GROWING ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

HK191308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 6

["World Affairs" column by Xiao Xi: "It Must Not Be Despised"]

[Text] The muclear arms race between the two superpowers, centering on the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, still continues. In order to contend for nuclear superiority, each is trying by every possible means to outdo the other, and neither side is willing to give in. For example, one of them said that only by resuming the nuclear talks could the issue of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe be taken into consideration; the other insisted that only after the rival side withdrew its newly deployed missiles could the talks be reopened. As a result, the arms race can only continue to escalate.

As the threat of nuclear war is growing, the mass antinuclear peace novement is expanding continually in all parts of the world, especially in Europe. Although the backgrounds, component elements, and slogans of peace novements are directed mainly to the arms race between the two military superpowers, all these novements reflect the strong desire and firm determination of various peoples to safeguard peace and oppose the threat of nuclear war.

How do the superpowers approach the large-scale peace novements, which are in the ascendant? One of the superpowers pretends not to care in the least, saying that the peace novement is just a "common phenomenon" and needs no "special attention." While giving verbal support to the peace novement, the other superpower in fact also disregards the voice of the people and even tries to divert the novement in its favor. Both superpowers have taken a wrong approach to the peace rovement. What they have done will only stimulate the peace movement to march on swiftly and vigorously and will further isolate them.

The people constitute a motivating force in the making of world history, and this force must not be despised. It is the people rather than the superpowers who play a decisive role in world affairs, including such important matters as war and peace, which affect the destiny of mankind.

Today, when the arms race is increasing the danger of war, the people are not powerless and will not just submit their fate to the will of heaven. At present the people in various countries, especially European countries, are firmly demanding that the two superpowers stop their nuclear arms race in Europe and Asia, restore their nuclear talks as soon as possible, and conclude agreements on reducing and destroying the nuclear weapons they have deployed. The United States and the Soviet Union should not obstinately cling to their course and pay no heed to the destiny of mankind. They must immediately stop their dangerous game.

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE IN BELJING

CW200846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 CMT 20 Jun 84

[Pext] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA) -- The first international conference in China on computers and their applications opened here this morning. Attending the three-day meeting are 250 experts from Australia, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Cyprus, Democratic Germany, Denmark, Federal Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Soviet Union, the United States and Yugoslavia, as well as Hong Kong.

Some 100 papers will be read on office information systems, data base systems, computer graphics, image processing, design and testing of integrated circuits, software and methodology, computer applications, computer performance evaluation, local area networks and system design.

The opening ceremony was addressed by Professor Wu Jikang, conference co-chairman, and Professor Martha Sloan, president of the Computer Society of the American Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, which is co-sponsoring the conference with the Computer Society of the Chinese Institute of Electronics.

Vice-President Lin Lanying of the China Association for Science and Technology and Vice-President Wei Mingyi of the Chinese Institute of Electronics were present at the opening ceremony.

In recent years, China has made rapid progress in the development of computers. Last year, Chinese scientists successfully built the country's first large-scale vector computer system (10 million operations per second) and a super-large-scale computer with a capacity of 100 million operations per second. Computers are now used in transport, posts and telecommunications, broadcasting and television, machine-building, textiles and petrochemicals, geological prospecting and mining, agriculture, medicine, education and scientific research. China now possesses 30,000 microcomputers.

PRC ATTENDS UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CONGRESS

OW190825 Beijing XINHUA in Hoglish 0651 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Bonn, June 18 (XINEUA) — The 19th congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) opened in Hamburg, Federal Germany, today with the attendance of 800 representatives from all over the world. UPU, an organization under the United Nations, was established in 1874 with a view to organizing and developing international postal service, promoting the development of communications between the peoples with efficient postal service, contributing to international cooperation in the cultural, social and economic fields, and providing technical assistance for member countries.

A Chinese delegation led by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Wen Minsheng attended the congress.

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS VISITING U.S. EDUCATORS

OW191540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINBUA) -- Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said here today that China velcomes more Overseas Chinese and compatriots residing abroad to return for visits, lectures or academic exchanges. Speaking to a delegation of professors from California, U.S.A., Ye said, "We, with our roots in China, are all concorned with our country's growth and prosperity. It is our hope that Chinese born overseas and compatriots residing abroad will contribute to the country's four modernizations."

Jen Shien-min, president of the California Professional Scientists and Engineering Association, who is leading the delegation, said that the visitors were pleased with the tremendous achievements the motherland has nade in the scientific and sethnical areas, and were also moved by the spirit of scientists and technicians at home devoting themselves to the development of the country's science and technology. He hoped for strengthened academic exchanges in educational, scientific and technical circles in the future.

HARRISON SALISBURY RESEARCHES BOOK ON LONG MARCH

HE200625 Beijing REXMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 84 p 6

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xi Linsheng and Tam Feng: "Advance Along the Road Taken by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army During the Long March -- Visiting American Writer Harrison Salisbury"]

[Text] Mr Harrison Salisbury is a famous American reporter and also a well-known writer. In April this year he came to Beijing with the aim of writing a book about the Long March undertaken by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army. After his arrival, he immediately started his journey, together with his wife and Mr Service, along the road taken by the Red Army during the Long March, in order to make on-the-spot visits and investigations. For more than 2 months, he thursed 11,500 km, covering the six provinces of Jiangxi, Guirhou, Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, and Shaanxi. He visited a great many revolutionary veterans who had taken part in the Long March, and succeeded in getting abundant firsthand material.

Why should a 76-year-old writer, who has achieved success in his career, with fame and wealth enough to spend his later years in comfort, travel the long distance to China to experience an arduous "long march"? Whit, after all, has given a new impetus to this old journalist's desire to write? With this question in mind, we visited this old writer.

Mr Salisbury gave an impression of cordiality and friendliness at the first meeting. Tall and lean, with much silver hair, he was a man of vigor and vitality. He spoke frankly and with ease about the reasons for his efforts in writing the book.

It was 1983 when he was deeply fascinated by the events described in Edgar Snow's newly published book "Red Star Over China." He said that the book introduced the Long March taken by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army, which was a magnificient exploit, never witnessed in the history of mankind, and a heroic epic. He developed a desire to understand China.

Li 1944 he was an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent based in Moscow. At that time, Snow was a correspondent for the SATURDAY EVENING POST in Moscow; and a friend of the Chinese people -- Anna Louise Strong -- was also there.

Time and again he heard stories about Yanan told by Snow and Strong. He became increasingly fascinated, and was most eager to have an opportunity to meet those legendary figures in Yanan. However, ASSOCIATED PRESS did not send him to China. The yearning to visit China was deeply rooted in his heart.

In 1972, Sino-U.S. relations had thaved. Soon after Nixon's visit to China, Salisbury arrived in China for the first time. He came across Service, an old friend of the Chinese people. Service put a suggestion to him: tour China on foot. This suggestion reached his heart. Right, tour China on foot! To advance along the road taken by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army during the Long March. Why not? That year he formally made his request to the Chinese authorities. At this point, Mr Salisbury laughed. Indeed, at that time this request seemed rather out of place. However, he did not give up, and he raised this question again when the opportunity arose. In August 1983, his request was approved.

There are not many foreign books which record the Long March of the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army. Apart from "Red Star Over China," only an English college student wrote a book on a similar theme 15 years ago. But its material was not complete, and there were quite a number of mistakes. Therefore, Mr Salisbury made up his mind to visit the places along the route of the Long March, and to interview those revolutionaries who had personally experienced the Long March, so that people could have the opportunity to understand the entire process of the Long March.

At this point, Mr Salisbury became more excited as he spoke. He said: It is certain that people can learn something from this magnificent exploit in human history. The Long March embodied the spirit of thousands of men and volve fighters who devoted themselves willingly and consciously to the ideal of transforzing the old China and building a new China. These revolutionaries are still working today, which is a fact calling for deep thought. This is a story which not only the Chinese but also every American wants to know about, and people will gain encouragement from it. Tapping the armrest of the sofa, Mr Salisbury said: "I am fully confident that this story, to be finished on my typewriter, will give tens of thousands of people a surprise and make them see what feats the sons and daughters of China have performed."

When talking of the material gathering activities this time, Mr Salisbury said with pride: "We have covered the greater part of the road previously taken by the Red Army during the Long March."

Salisbury enthusiastically talked about his on-the-spot visit to the former site of Lazikou battlefield. "Only when you come to the site, in front of the steep precipice of the natural barrier of Lazikou, can the scene of the Red Army climbing up the steep precipice, braving the raining bullets of the enemy troops, reappear in your mind. This was really incredible. Here the pass was narrow and steep, with machinegums of the enemy troops in position. Fighting continue/ from the afternoon until 2200, and the Red Army was unable to overcome the enemy. Chairman Mao organized a special contingent that used ropes to climb to the back of the precipice. Now they were on the high ground overlooking the enemy, and in this way the fighting soon came to an end." He waved his hand while talking about this: "No, I cannot explain all this clearly to you. You must go there in person so that you can really understand the courage and undaunted spirit exhibited by these fighters."

On the snowy mountains and the grassland crossed by the Red Army during the Long March, Salisbury personally experienced the everchanging climate, thereby deepening his understanding of this most arduous, solemn, and stirring incident for the Red Army.

"In the morning it was fine, but cold with some frost; soon after the car started its journey, it rained, then torrential rain followed which later turned into hailstones. When we arrived at our destination, it was fine again." Salisbury said: "It was a very fine example for me, which made me understand the hardships and difficult situations suffered by the Red Army: very few clothes, wet through, nowhere to rest, and nothing to eat. This experience of hardship is absolutely necessary for a reporter."

"Time and again groups of people seemed to pass before our eyes. Their clothes were not tidy; they endured hunger and cold, and they advanced along the tortuous mountainous paths with difficulty but with determination. It was these people who changed the destiny of China and created a new China." These were the feelings and thoughts heartily expressed by Mr Saliebury.

In order to gather material, Mr Salisbury interviewed hundreds of Chinese friends, including state leaders such as Li Xiannian and Bu Yaobang, experts, scholars, museum workers, and fighters who had taken part in the Long March. He said that all of them had introduced various kinds of conditions and details in a very enthusiastic, truthful, and objective way. Mr Salisbury added with humor and wit: With the exception that while in Guizhou I was not allowed to visit the factory which produced the maotai wine, I was allowed to see everything and to learn everything I wished, and with a high degree of frankness, which made me fully satisfied.

Having ended his 2-month "long march" and back in Beijing, he told General Secretary Hu Yaobang that the Long March previously taken by the Chinese Red Army invigorated his spirit. Hu Yaobang said that even today people could still draw courage, strength, and wisdom from the Long March of the Chinese Red Army.

Yes, the Chinese people, carrying on the undaunted spirit of their revolutionary predecessors, are currently conducting yet another new, unprecedented long march. This Mr Salisbury also noted.

He said: "Half a century has passed, and great changes have taken place. From Jiangxi to even Xizang, I could see prosperous cities and towns, innumerable fairs and houses, and astonishing amounts of consumer goods. Compared with 1972, 1977, and 1980, great changes have taken place here. Even many backers areas have been greatly improved."

Next year will be the 50th anniversary of the Long March victoriously conducted by the Chinese Workers and Peasants Red Army. Mr Salisbury said that by then he would present this new book about the Red Army's Long March to the Chinese people and the people of the world.

HEILONGJIANG, WISCONSIN PLEDGE COOPERATION

OW191720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Harbin, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province and the State of Wisconsin, U.S.A., today reached an agreement, pledging further cooperation in economic, trade, scientific and technical, cultural and sports fields. Chen Lei, governor of Heilongjiang, and Anthony Larl, governor of Wisconsin, signed the agreement. Heilongjiang and Wisconsin established ties of sisterhood in 1982.

In the economic field, the two sides agreed to explore channels of cooperation in agricultural projects and technical upgrading of existing enterprises. The two sides also decided that later this year Heilongjiang Province would send a scientific and technical group to Wisconsin to study the application of computers in industry. In 1985 the province is expected to send a scientific and technical study group to Wisconsin to discuss and sign agreements on agricultural exchange projects, animal husbandry, electronics and the food industry.

SHIJIE ZHISHI ON PLANNED ARKHIPOV VISIT TO PRO

HK191427 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 9, 1 May 84 p 8

[Commentary by Tan Shi: "Arkhipov To Visit China"]

[Text] Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will formally visit China in mid-May at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This will be the first visit by such a senior official of the Soviet Government to China in the past 20 years or to.

Arkhipov was born in 1907. He assumed leadership work in the Soviet Ministry of Metallurgy [yejim bu 0396 6855 6752] and the Foreign Economic Relations Committee. He was appointed deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers in March 1974 and its first deputy chairman in October 1980. He has been in charge of the Soviet foreign economic liaison work for quite some time. In the 1950's, he was chief adviser to the Soviet specialists working in China and took part in the work of formulating and implementing China's First 5-year Plan for developing its national economy. Naturally, during his visit, he will discuss with leaders of the Chinese Government and departments concerned the issues of developing the economy, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. He will also have an opportunity to personally see economic construction in China.

The peoples of China and the Soviet Union have forged a profound friendship in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles and construction and they had frequent and close contacts in the past. Subsequently, these kinds of contacts were suspended due basically to reasons already known to all. Nevertheless, the Chinese people have consistently had esteem and friendly feeling for the Soviet people and have cherished the friendship between the two peoples, and the Chinese Government has made unremitting efforts to improve the relations between the two countries and to achieve the normalization of relations.

China is pursuing its independent foreign policy, and is willing to develop its relatioms with all countries, including the Soviet Union, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese side has sincerely boped to improve Sino-Soviet relations, and to normalize the relations between the two countries. It has maintained that this is not only in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also beneficial to Asia and to easing the tense would situation. The Soviet side has also said it cherished the same desires. However, facts have proved that severe differences have occurred between China and the Soviet Union over normalization of relations. The Soviet Union has fully supported Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. It has sent its troops to occupy Afghanistan. It has also massed its troops along the border of the People's Republic of Mongolia, China, and the Soviet Union. These are the three main obstructions humpering the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. In essence, they have constituted a threat to the safety of China. However, the Soviet Union to date is not yet prepared to take any action to remove its military threat to China.

In October 1982, at the suggestion of the Chinese Government and through consultations, the special envoys of the Chinese and Soviet Governments (at the deputy foreign ministerial level) began to hold consultations in Beijing to discuss the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. Up to now, four rounds of consultations have been held and consultations will continue to be held. As agreed by the Chinese and Soviet sides, the fifth round of consultations will be held in Beijing this October.

Over the past 2 years, due to efforts exerted jointly by both sides, the relations between China and the Soviet Union have improved to some extent. The contacts and ties between the two countries in many fields have been restored and expanded. In 1984, the volume of trade between the two countries will amount to \$1.2 billion or an increase of 60 percent over 1983. Not long ago, China and the Soviet Union signed a protocol for mutual exchange of students, under which both sides will send 70 students to study in each country in the 1984-85 academic year. The contacts between China and the Soviet Union in such areas as science, technology, sports, health, and culture are increasing day by day. Contacts between the China-USSE Friendship Association and the USSE-China Friendship Association have been restored and there have been exchanges of association and specialized tourist delegations between the two countries. All this indicates that the Simo-Soviet consultations have promoted the development of bilateral contacts and relations between the two countries. We hope that this development will help remove obstacles between the two countries and achieve the normalization of Simo-Soviet relations.

At present, the peoples of China and the Soviet Union are shouldering the tremendous tasks of carrying out economic construction at home. Developing and expanding the ties and cooperation between the two countries in specific fields on the basis of equality, mutual benefits, and helping supply each other's needs is beneficial to the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, and to the economic construction of the two countries. We hope that the visit to China by First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov will further promote the development of the economic, trade, and scientific and technical relations between the two countries.

CIVIL AVIATION CHIEF LEAVES FOR DPRK VISIT

ON190907 Beijing XINNUA in English 0734 LMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and his party left here today by air for a week-long friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Civil Aviation Administration of Korea.

WAS LI MEETS DELECATION FROM PYCHCYANG

OW19114E Beijing KINNUA in English 1138 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Fremier Wan Li said this afternoon that Beijing and Pyrngyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, shoull exchange experience and learn from each other in urban construction and management. He stressed that the capitals of the two countries should promote their friendly relations and cooperation. Wan Li made these remarks at a meeting here with a goodwill delegation from Pyongyang headed by Choe Un-pong, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

LIADNING SONG, DANCE TROUPE TO TOUR DPRK

OW200731 Beijing XINSUA in English 0636 CMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Shenyang, June 20 (XISHUA) -- The Lianning Provincial Song and Dance Ensemble, led by Zhang Zhiyuan, vice-governor of Lianning Province, is scheduled to leave here comorrow for the Demo ratic People's Republic of Korea. The 100-member ensemble will pay a 4-week visit to Pyongyang and four other cities to perform the Manchu dance drama "Pearl Lake" and some other national dances.

SECUL STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS 15 JUN

OW191922 Beijing KINHUA in English 1814 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (XINHUA) -- More than 1,000 students in South Korea's Seoul University held anti-government demonstrations on June 15 to protest persecutions of students by the South Korean authorities, according to reports from Seoul today.

On June 14, the reports said, a girl-student of the university was seriously injured by policemen on her way home after she had attended collective activities. Her fellow students were infuriated by the event and held demonstrations in the campus the next day.

It was reported that the students had a one-hour stone-throwing fight with the police after they turned out foto the streets.

Recently, the South Korean authorities made successive efforts to repress the students who had attended the demonstrations since April 19, the day when South Korean students began to stage demonstrations to mark the 24th anniversary of the "April 19" popular uprising which brought down South Korean President Rhee Syngman after 12 years of dictatorship.

RAILWAY DELEGATION CONCLUDES JAPAN VISIT

OW190921 Beijing KINHUA in English 0735 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese railway delegation led by Minister of Railways Chen Puru left here today for home after a visit to Japan.

Chen Puru arrived here June 11 and met with Japanese Transport Minister Richizo Hosoda the following day. The two sides exchanged views on railway cooperation and agreed to have irregular meetings between Chinese and Japanese railway experts in future.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe received the Chinese delegation yesterday. The two sides pledged to make greater effort to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation.

During its stay, the Chinese delogation also met with Iwa Hitosugi, president of the Japanese National Railway, Takashi Hosomi, president of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and Keisuke Arita, president of the Japan Association for International Cooperation.

FORELIN MINISTRY REITERATES STAND ON SET TROOPS

OW200810 Beijing XIMBUA in English 0754 CMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHCA) -- A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry reiterated today that a key to the solution of the Europuchean question is the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuches. He said this at a weekly news briefing held here this afternoon in response to a question about Vietnam's announcement to withdraw ten thousand troops from Kampuches from June 21 to 30.

The spokesman said: "Vietnam has twice staged so-called partial troop withdrawal. But facts show that they have not pulled out any troops."

"It is our consistent position that a key to the solution of the Kampuchean question is the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Any trick aimed at deceiving world opinion will not work," he added.

WESTERN MEDIA ON SRY TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLAN

OW191940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, Jose 19 (XINHUA) -- Western news agency dispatches in the past few days have indicated the falseness of Vietnam's ammounced "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. Vietnam announced on June 15 that from June 21 to 30, it would withdraw three brigades and regiments as well as a certain number of battalions from north and northwest Kampuchea. It is the third time Vietnam has announced such withdrawals.

It is generally believed that the latest Vietnamese move is designed to counter the U.N. resolution which calls for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

An AFF dispatch from Hanoi reported that the Vietnamese official who announced the withdrawal would neither give a detailed breakdown of the withdrawal nor specify how many men would be involved but said the numbers would correspond "more or less" to previous Vietnamese troop withdrawals in July 1982 and May 1983. The dispatch quoted analysts as saying if Vietnam withdraws at the rate of 10,000 troops a year, it will take 15 years to complete the pullout of 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

A DPA dispatch vesterday quoted Western and Thai military observers as saying Hamoi's announced partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchez is merely a routine rotation.

As AP story said Vietnam would invite 20 foreign correspondents to Phnom Penh to cover the withdrawal, but it would not allow them to visit Siem Reap Province where the withdrawal is supposed to take place. If Vietnam is sincere about its partial troop withdrawal, then why should it try to cover it up? asked the story.

Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri has dismissed Vietnam's partial withdrawal as a yearly propaganda ploy. It has been used since 1982.

MORE SRY SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA

0W200814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 CMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, June 20 (XINHUA) - The Armed Forces of the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) killed dozens of Vietnamese soldiers and wounded more than 100 others from May 16 to 31, according to a news bulletin of the KPNLF received here today.

The bulletin said that the situation in and around the Ampil Village, military headquarters of the front, has been stabilized. The KPNLF has reestablished themselves in all former positions they lost in mid-April except the Ampil Lake, an outpost of the front headquarters where the resistance forces are harassing and ambushing Vietnamese units from all directions.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SEES 'FREE CAPITALISM' IN CODE

OW191904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has become ever more united since its formation on June 22, 1982, said Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan on Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. The coalition government comprises the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) headed by its President Son Sann, the Communist Khmer Rouge and the group under Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Vietnamese invaders and their supporters, said Khieu, thought that the coalition government would survive no more than a few days. To their disappointment, however, the three groups in the coalition government have united in the struggle against the Vietnamese invaders. This unity has greatly encouraged the Kampuchean people and soldiers, inspiring them to fight bravely on the battlefield. Since its establishment, the coalition government has won many victories, making it fully confident that the Vietnamese troops will indeed be driven out of Kampuchea.

Stressing the importance of the unity of the coalition government, Khieu said that the unity of the coalition government is the unity of the whole nation. National unity will allow us to fight back more effectively and without this unity, heavy losses would be suffered by the Kampuchean people.

Speaking on behalf of his movement. Khieu said that they will continue to emphasize the importance of national unity both in the present struggle against Vietnam and in the future defense and construction of the country. Should they take part in a national unity government emerging from a general election to be held after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, they would continue to adhere to the "national unity policy."

The political system that will prevail after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops will be "free capitalism," he noted.

Khieu also said that his movement agrees with the coalition government on the way to solve the Kampuchean issue. They both seek a political solution to the issue according to the relevant resolutions adopted by five U.N. conferences.

On behalf of the government, Khieu thanked the many friendly countries which have shown support for the Kampuchean people and coalition government in their struggle.

Khieu concluded by calling on Kampuchean people to make every effort to frustrate Vietnam's ambition to swallow up Kampuchea and to fight on until there has been a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and Vietnam has agreed to a political solution to the Kampuchea issue.

CHEN MUHUA CREETS BURNESE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

OW181242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 CMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINBUA) -- A bilateral good-will economic mission from Burma headed by U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, arrived here this afternoon from Kunming. They were greeted at the airport by Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

U Tun Tin and his party arrived in Kunming City June 16 on a return visit to Chen Muhua who visited Burma last December. During his stay in Beijing, U Tun Tin is expected to meet and exchange views with Chinese leaders on furthering Sino-Burmese friendly relations and bilateral economic relations and trade.

Relations Discussed

OW191306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 CMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said here today that China is willing to further develop Sino-Burnese trade relations and expand the exchange of goods letween the two countries. Chen, also a state councillor, made the remark at talks she held with U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse here today.

Apart from governmental economic and trade cooperative relations, China and Burma should develop various forms of bilateral trade, so as to supply each other's needs and make common progress, she said.

U Tun Tin noted that Burns and China, as neighboring countries, share many similarities, adding that the relationship between the two countries is one of close "paukphaw" (fraternity).

The purpose of his current China visit, U Tun Tin said, is to promote friendship and develop bilateral economic and trade relations.

Among those attending the talks were Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to China.

Earlier today, Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin and the goodwill economic mission he is leading visited the Temple of Heaven and the Palace Museum.

Chen Hosts Banquet

OW191524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Burmese goodwill economic mission headed by U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister for planning and finance, was honored at a banquet given by Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Belations and Trade Chen Muhua here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

Chen, who is also a state councillor, said in her toast that the good economic cooperation and trade contacts between China and Burna on the basis of equality and mutual benefit have played positive roles in the economic construction of both countries.

Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin described the talks held this afternoon between himself and Chen on developing bilateral economic trade relations as "fruitful". U Tun Tin expressed his gratitude to China for economic loans made on two occasions, which have already contributed much to economic construction in Burma.

Speaking of Sino-Burnese friendship, Chen said the friendship between the two countries is of great concern to and is fostered by the leaders of the two countries. The exchange of visits between the two countries' leaders not only showed the profound "paukphaw," or fraternal feeling, between the two peoples, but also the sincere wishes of the two countries' leaders for constant development of friendly Sino-Burnese relations.

U Tun Tin described the friendship between the two countries as being as close as between brothers and sisters.

He said the leaders of both countries are very concerned about and are working for the development of such friendship.

Also prosent at the banquet were Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and U Hla Shwe, Burmese ambassador to China.

THAI AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW191415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINHUA) -- Air Chief Marshal Praphan Dhupatemiya, commanderin-chief of the Royal Air Force of Thailand, Mrs Dhupatemiya and their party arrived here this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those greeting the Thai visitors at the airport were Ma Zhanmin, chief of staff of the Chinese PLA Air Force, and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China.

CPC, SWISS LABOR PARTY TIES OFF CIALLY RESIMED

OW191618 Beijing XIMBUA in English 1548 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 19 (XINBUA) -- The relations between the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Swiss Labor Party have been officially resumed, the general secretaries of the two parties declared here today. The decision came sizer talks between General Secretary of the CPC Bu Yaobang and Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, at the state guest house here this evening.

Mu Yaobang said from now on the relations between the two parties are officially resumed. This means that contacts between the two should become even closer.

Magnin described his China tour as having positive significance. "The talks between the two parties are fruitful and proceeding in a friendly and candid atmosphere. We also share the same views on many issues," he added. He said, although the two parties differed on some issues, this would not prevent the resumption of relations between the two parties or the further development of relations. "The resumption of relations between our two parties will not be directed against any third party," he added.

Hu Yaobang said there are many communist parties in the world today, and they have both nerits and shortcomings. It is inevitable and normal to have different views on certain issues, he said, so the two parties should respect and learn from each other.

Hu said whether the views on many issues are correct or not should be verified through practise. "Our differing views on certain issues will not hamper the unity and cooperation between the two parties," he added.

Hu said communist parties in power must not practise begenonism. The two parties share identical views on this point, he noted. "I believe that we will unite closely," he added.

Magnin, on behalf of the Swiss Labor Party, invited the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to send a delegation to visit Switzerland in the spring of 1985. Bu, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Speaking of his impressions of China, Magnin said he had witnessed China's preliminary results in implementing its new economic policies.

Hu said, "We have been implementing the new economic policies for only five years and a half. After another five years and a half you should come here again to witness even greater progress."

Taking part in the talks were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and a delegation from the Swiss Labor Party Central Committee. After the talks, Hu Yaobang gave a banquet for Magnin and his party.

PROSPECTS FOR MITTERRAND'S MOSCOW VISIT ANALYZED

UW191320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 CMT 19 Jun 84

["News Analysis: Not Much Is Expected in Mitterrand's Visit to Soviet Union" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, June 19 (XINHUA) -- French President France on Mitterrand is to start a three-day official visit to the Soviet Union tomorrow. He is believed to discuss French-Soviet economic relations and trade with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

Major international issues such as security, disarmament and East-West relations, and regional problems like the Culf conflict will also figure in the talks.

France has been in the red in its trade with the Soviet Union since 1980 with a deficit as high as 4 billion francs (some 540 million U.S. dollars) last year. French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson, who will accompany Mitterrand to Moscow, said on June 12 that the problem of trade between the two countries will be one of the central issues to be discussed by the two leaders.

Neither side seems to expect much from the visit. Elysee spokesman Michel Vauzelle told a press conference yesterday that France does not count on the Soviet Union to change its policies towards Afghanistan, the Helsinki accord and the East European countries, Poland in particular. On his part, Vauzelle said, Mitterrand will make his attitudes on these issues clear to the Soviets.

Sources close to the French Government disclosed that Mitterrand will raise no specific proposals in Moscow. A Soviet source said the two leaders will only air their own views, adding the Soviet Union "harbors no illusions about the visit".

Although the two sides are fully aware that there will be no results from their talks, both think it necessary to continue their dialogue.

France holds that keeping dialogue with the Soviets will lend it a leverage in playing its role in international affairs. It established a "special relationship" with Moscow during General Churles de Gaulle's rule and the 1970s saw frequent summit neetings between leaders of the two countries. After Mitterrand took power, the summit meeting was suspended because of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, its "interference in the internal affairs of Poland" and its deployment of more missiles in Eastern Europe. But the French side considered such a situation "abnormal."

France, with an independent nuclear force and a generally recognized power in world political and diplomatic affairs, has been bent on having its influence felt in international affairs. It knows only too well to maintain relations with the Soviet Union at a low level will do no good to its effort to play its part.

Former French President Giscard d'Estaing once pointed out that the French-Soviet relations are one of the fundamental elements in France's foreign policy. In the present sharp confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, all the West European countries including France are seeking to play a "buffer" role so as to help relax the tense world situation somewhat. On the missile deployment in Europe, France fully supports the U.S. stand on the matter. Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union before the U.S. presidential election will apparently contribute to balancing France's foreign policy and enhancing France's prestige.

Kremlin has its own purpose in inviting Mitterrand to Moscow. Observers here held that in its rivalry with the United States, the Soviet Union has found it necessary to drive a wedge in the U.S.-West European relations.

On the other hand, the Soviet invitation to Mitterrand reflects the importance Moscow is attaching to France. And moreover, it serves as another posture to France that the two countries should refrain from being out of contact after the Stockholm conference.

CHINA FRE NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO ZITANG RETURNS TO SELJING AFTER EUROPE TOUR

OW200725 Beijing XINBUA in English 0655 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINBUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang flow back here this morning from Nanning after a tour of Western Europe. Zhao Ziyang and his party alighted from the plane amid warm applause.

He was greeted at the airport by Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Chen Muhua, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Ji Pengfei, Wu Xueqian, Wang Zhaoguo, Hu Ziang and Qian Changzao.

Returning on the same plane were members of Premier Zhao's party Zhang Jingfu, Chen Chu, Qian Qichen, Jia Shi, and Tao Siju. The premier thanked the envoys and diplomatic officials from France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy for the warm welcome accorded him by their governments and peoples.

DISCIPLINE INSPECTION OFFICIAL ON PARTY STYLE

OW191409 Reijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 CNT 18 Jun 84

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Peizhen, XINBUA reporter Huang Zhimin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jun (XINBUA) -- During an interview with reporters, a leading comrade of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee stressed that, according to actual experience, a good way to improve party style is to set up experimental zones to conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline. The leading comrade pointed out that these "experimental zones" are selected experimental units where education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline is conducted, and that these zones are led, and their work assigned, directly by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and party committees of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions where they are located.

He continued: The purpose of setting up the "experimental zones" is to make the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline more effective. The basic operation of the "experimental zones" in cities and rural areas begins with investigating the situation of the party organizations, the style of their members, and the feelings of the people at the grassroot units. They then analyze their findings in a comprehensive manner and draw up plans for achieving a fundamental change for the better in party style and for promoting the construction of the two civilizations. Experiments will then be conducted to see what should be done in order to improve party style.

He said: The experience gained by various "experimental zones" shows that an effective way to improve party style is to combine education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline with the work of solving major problems. For example, when the staff of the operation group of the "experimental zone" in Luancheng County, Nebel, began its work in three brigades in Liulin Commune in that county, the first problem it encountered was the local peasants' strong demand for settling the brigades' financial affairs so that their heavy burden could be lessened. After investigation, the staff took active and prompt steps to help the peasants settle their urgent problems. When the peasants felt an improvement in party style had been made, they soon began to work harder. Owing to the activities launched to evaluate and select "patriotic, unity-conscious, law-abiding, and civilized families," the standards of social conduct also improved in these three brigades.

The leading member said: The work of various "experimental zones" is primarily that of handling the problems which most irritate the local people. For example, the housing problem was the major concern of the residents in Beijing's Dongcheng District. Therefore, the staff of the district's "experimental zone" focused its attention on dealing with the problem. Later, not only did it effectively improve the style of the party organ of the Chaoyangmen Bousing Administrative Office, but the way it handled the issue also influenced the 70 or so housing administrative offices throughout Beijing. The "experimental zone" of Hailun County, Beilongliang began its work by handling the three types of party branches. In that county, certain cadres claiming to be party members did evil things, and the local people suffered immensely. The staff of the zone's operation group promptly settled the problem by working in the party branches, reorganizing them, and expelling the evildoers.

The leading comrade concluded that the establishment of the educational "experimental rones" is still a new idea. He said that although we have accumulated some experience in this regard, we must still continue to explore more and better ways to improve the party style as soon as possible.

SOCIALIST ETHICS CONFERENCE HELD IN FUJIAN

Liao Jingdan Speaks

OW180313 Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1705 CMT 14 Jun 84

[By reporter Cai Qinghe]

[Excerpts] Samming, 14 June (XINHUA) — "It is necessary to do a good job in conducting the activities of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves in the vities in order to promote economic reform and the opening to the outside world and strive to enhance the level of the construction of naterial and spiritual civil ration in the cities in order to bring the role of large and medium-sized cities as political, economic and cultural centers into full play." This is a new requirement for building a spiritual civilization in the cities set forth by Liao Jingdan, adviser to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and Standing Committee member of the Central Committee on the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Love, at the national work conference on the five stresses, four beauties and three loves on the morning of 14 June.

In a speech entitled "Improve the Standard of Social Conduct, Build Civilized Cities," liao Jingdan reviewed the progress unfolding in the cities with the activities of the five rtresses, four beauties and three loves. He said: The activities were launched throughout the country in 1981. After a period of time, especially after the publicity around the first All-People's Civility and Courtesy Month, bundreds of millions of people were mobilized in an upsurge to eliminate "filth, chaos, and poor service" and improve the standard of social conduct. Along with the progress in economic construction and reform carried out by various trades and professions, the activities have been gradually popularized from being limited just among the young people to people of all walks of life throughout the country.

Discussing the future task of building a spiritual civilization in the cities, Liso Jingdam said: It is imperative to implement the policy of paying equal attention to socialist material and spiritual civilization. Farty committees must pay keen attention to both ideological guidelines and concrete matters in building spiritual civilization and integrate ideological education with the activities.

Liso Jingdam said: There are quite a few problems concerning samitation, public order, service, transportation and cultural life in the cities.

On the basis of the opinion and suggestions of the masses, we must tackle the most pressing problems that can be solved in order to successfully serve the masses.

In conclusion, Liao Jingdan called on everyone to redouble their efforts and work hard to cope with the new situation, study new problems and accumulate new experience in order to achieve a breakthrough, and strive to transform more cities into socialist civilized cities.

Deng Lique Closes Meeting

OW191309 Beijing XINBUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 CMT 18 Jun 84

[By reporters Gai Qinghe and Chen Yan]

[Text] Samming, 18 June (XINHIA) — In a speech at the closing ceremony of the national work conference on the five stresses, four beauties and three loves on 18 June, Deng Liqun pointed out that implementing reform and opening to the outside world have set a higher demand on ideological and political work and the building of a spiritual civilization, and that changing and intensifying ideological and political work will accelerate the pace of reform. All cadres engaged in ideological and political work should adapt themselves to the new situation, enhance their abilities in the course of practice, and play an active role in reform.

The conference opened in Sanming City, Fujian, on 11 June. During the conference representatives from the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, central departments concerned, and PLA units heard about the advanced experiences presented at the conference, visited civilized units in Sanming City, and discussed and exchanged experiences in building a spiritual civilization in various localities. Representatives of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL Central Committee, and the All-China Women's Federation spoke at the conference.

Huang Yukun, vice chairman of the Central Committee for the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves and deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, presided over the closing ceremony. Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee for the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves, made a summing-up report.

Deng Liqun said: The central authorities have attached great importance to the current conference. On eve of the conference, Comrade Bu Yaobang instructed that in building civilized units and cities, it is necessary to do solid work and refrain from practicing formalism. Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the Central Committee for the Five Stresses, Four Beauties and Three Loves, reviewed the agenda and major reports to be delivered at the conference before its opening. The conference is indeed a grand gathering for exchanging experiences in building spiritual civilization. The entire country has learned from Sanming, and various localities have learned from each other. Through the conference, the participants have widened their knowledge, enriched their experience, and aroused their enthusiasm.

Deng Lique pointed out: Samming's experience is of universal guiding significance. Unfolding the work earlier than other localities, the city has done an effective and thorough job in building spiritual civilization and, integrating comprehensive, systematic, and farsighted guidelines with solid efforts, and has achieved remarkable results in building material and spiritual civilizations at the same time. Samming's experience can be emulated by all cities -- small, medium-sized, and large cities and new or old cities -- as well as by towns and townships under the county level.

Deng Lique said: Along with the work development, Sanning will accumulate more experience and achieve further progress 'n building spiritual civilization. Other localities will also accumulate useful experience. By combining Sanning's experience with that of other localities, we will do a still better and faster job.

How should one emulate Sanming's experience? Deng liqum suggested seven-points: 1) It is necessary to proceed from the actual situation in each locality, rive full consideration to the level of local economic and cultural development, and scientifically and objectively estimate the future irend of local scientific and cultural development in formulating short and lig-term plans for urban construction; 2) the building of a civilized city requires certain material foundations, including manpower, material and financial resources; 3) it is necessary to stress the greening work in formulating plans for remodeling an old city or building a new one; 4) it is necessary to render more practical ser less for young people in building material and spiritual civilizations in the cities from wom; 5) it is necessary to bear in mind the needs of the people and do everything for them; 6) it is necessary to adopt popular methods to vigorously improve ideological and political work, uphold the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leminism, study the new situation, solve new problems, and play a new role in the new situation; 7) it is necessary to persistently build material and spiritual civilizations at the same time.

Deng Lique said: Along with the progress in the construction of material civilization, a higher demand will be set on building spiritual civilization. Therefore, the 12th CPC National Congress has adopted the policy of building material and spiritual civilizations at the same time. Neither one should be ignored. To avoid all forms of one-sidedness, all comrades must unify their thinking on the basis of the principles and policies formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress and do a good job in building both material and spiritual civilizations.

XIMMUA Commentary

OW200313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1337 CMT 17 Jun 84

[XINHUA reporter commentary: "Plunge Into the Tide of Reform, Build Spiritual Civilization"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINNUA) -- The theme of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, a song of reform, is resounding through the land, tugging at everybody's heartstrings, and promoting all fields of work. A national conference on the activities of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves was held in mid-June in Fujian Province's Sanning City. Greeting the coming upsurge in reform, representatives from various parts of the country discussed matters of vital importance in building spiritual civilization in the new situation. They held: The present reform of the urban economic system has set higher requirements for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, activities to build spiritual civilization in various localities should be carried out according to the situation in reform, and around the reform tasks. Only thus will it be possible to advance the building of socialist spiritual civilization into a new stage.

The representatives from various quarters and large and medium-size cities in the country realized, from their practical experience in reforming the economic system: In reform, it is necessary to have a number of pathbreakers with an immovative spirit; it also calls for people to break with the shackles of old, irrational conventions, to foster new ideas and concepts, and to acquire new knowledge of modern science.

Many representatives also said: The reform of the economic system, which is mainly aimed at doing away with the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot," will encounter various obstructions. Such obstructions are mainly ald ideas and conventions, which came into being under the influence of "leftist" ideas. For this reason, in building a spiritual civilization, it is now necessary to help people free themselves from these old ideas, through education in socialist theory and through ideological and political work, in order to remove ideological obstacles to reform.

Representatives from the special economic zones in Guangdong and Fujian said: We are now faced with the challenge of the new world of technological revolution. To meet this challenge it is necessary for us, not only to learn advanced technology, methods of operation, and management, but to imbue the people with new ideas, such as "time is money, and efficiency is life." Therefore, educating people to do away with the traditional concept of time and efficiency, and replace it with a new concept, is also an important task to be carried out in the building of socialist spiritual civilization today. In other words, in building socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary, not only to imbue the people with communist ideas, but to disseminate among them new ideas stressing beneficial results in work, such as "time is money, and efficiency is life."

Conrade Wan Li recently pointed out: "The crux of urban reform is how to fully arouse the enthusiasm of city residents, how to bring their creativity into full play, and how to fully develop their spirit of serving the four modernizations." In doing a good job in the construction of spiritual civilization in urban areas, we must promote socialist civilized practices, in order to encourage people to plunge into the reform drive and devote themselves to the four modernizations. In this sense, building of spiritual civilization and carrying out reforms can, and should, run parallel and promote each other. This is fully borne out by the experiences of Shenzhen and other cities. It can be believed that as long as we vigorously plunge into the tide of reform and step up the building of spiritual civilization, we can certainly make brilliant achievements in the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and accelerate our pace in building socialism with distinctive Chinese features.

COMMENTATOR ON MILITARY OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS

HK190914 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Consciously Performing Military Service Obligations Is a Sacred Duty of the Citizens"]

[Text] The new "PRC Military Service Law" examined, discussed, and adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC is openly published in the press today. The new military service law has retained the merits of the 1955 military service law, summed up experiences since the country implemented the obligatory military service system, and attached attention to absorbing the good practice abroad, and it is comparatively suitable to the actual conditions of our country and our Army. The publication of the new military service law is an important aspect of completing and perfecting the socialist legal system of our country; it is of important significance in further completing and perfecting the military service system of our country, in enhancing the modernization of our national defense, and in safeguarding the socialist motherland.

Safeguarding the motherland is the sacred obligation of every citizen. In the 35 years since the founding of New China, the intellectuals of our country, like the workers and peasants, have regarded safeguarding the motherland as their own glorious duty -- they are all the main source of the People's Army.

The schools at all levels of various categories (including military colleges and academies) have seen all along the training of talented people for building and defending the motherland as their goal, and have placed a large number of talented people in posts safeguarding the motherland. In accordance with the needs of the modernization of national defence, the new military service law stipulates that military colleges and academies can recruit their students from among young school students which has established higher requirements on our educational undertaking. Our educational sector must work hard to raise the quality of teaching and send a large number of talented people who have both ability and political integrity to carry on their studies in military colleges or academies, in order to train them as backbone forces in the building of our national defence.

The new military service law also stipulates that it is necessary to carry out military training among students of the institutes of higher education, senior middle schools, and schools corresponding to senior middle schools; this is another glorius task for the educational field. The new military service law stipulates that deferment of active military service can be carried out among students at full-time schools. This is to enable them to concentrate their energies on study, thus helping the state to train talented people. In order to ensure that these young students acquire the conditions to perform their sacred obligations and glorious right to safeguard the motherland, it is imperative to carry out military training among students in the institutes of higher education and senior middle schools. This is an important aspect of enhancing the building of the national defence reserves. The new military service law stipulates that there are two kinds of military training for the students of the institutes of higher education: One is to carry out universal-basic military training among students, study general military skills mainly, and enhance the idea of national defence; the other is the training of reserve officers. Through military training, students in the institutes of higher education and senior middle school; can enhance their sense of organization and discipline, expand their range of knowledge, and promote the all-round development of moral, intellectual, and physical qualities, which will be helpful in raising the quality of education in schools. Educational departments and schools at various levels should work in coordination with military departments, set up military training organs, appoint teachers of military affairs and do a good job in the military training of young students.

Unfolding the publicity and education of the new military service law is an important component part of education in the legal system. We must publicize, in a big way, that to be on active service is the glorious obligation that citizens must fulfill, and advocate the spirit of devotion to safeguarding the motherland, so that the citizens will consciously and actively perform their obligations of serving in the Army. It is our belief that the people of all nationalities of our country and the commanders and fighters of the entire Army will certainly warmly support and implement the new military service law in earnest, and make new contributions to building our Army into a modernized, regular, and revolutionary army, building a powerful reserve force, and safeguarding our great socialist motherland and the four modernizations.

BEIJING PROFESSOR DISCUSSES DROUGHT IN MORTHWEST

OW142000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 CMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese scientists have been exploring ways of noving rainclouds northward to swell the Yellow River and help ease the shortage of water in northwest China. Beljing University Professor Loo Yuanzheng, percanent representative to the International Sconomic Association, told XINSUA that an international seminar to discuss the problem would be hold in Qinghai Province in August. He said invitations were being sent to experts from Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, the U.S. and other countries. The problem to be tackled involves inducing warn and humid air currents above the Yangtze River source northward to bring more rainfall to the fountainhead of the Yellow River. Such a "skywater project" was first suggested by economist Qiao Peixin at a science and technology conference in 1978. He envisaged moving clouds across the Equantum Mountains to the arid Qinghai plateau. Last April, a group of Chinese experts carried out a study there. They found there were plenty of clouds over the source of the Yangtze Biver, which were unable to move northward because of the high mountains. The scientists considered trying to move clouds by means of a device emitting strong electromagnetic wives, or even by smoothing out channel in the landscape for cloud currents to pass along.

Now a special research group has toen set up, with a number of prominent figures including Luo Yuanzheng, executive chairman and secretary-general of the Union of Chinese Societies for Economic Studies; Huang Jingho, governor of Qingahi Province; and Qiao Peixin, homorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China. Professor Luo said it was the common desire of the group to cooperate with foreign countries in carrying out the project, which, he said, would not only benefit the vast northwest China, but also contribute to the study of skywater projects in other parts of the world. He noted that it was the first time such a project had been attempted at 3,000 to 4,000 meters above sea level although experiments on length scales had been carried out in other parts of the world.

Such a massive research and development project of international significance was beyond the power of one country alone. Scientists of the world should work in close cooperatio for the benefit of the world as a whole, he added. Chinese scientists, he said, were eager to draw on the experience of other countries, and carry out extensive cooperation, including importing foreign funds, advanced technology and equipment for the skywater project.

The Union of Chinese Societies for Economic Studies, headed by Professor Luo, consists of top economists, and often advises on najor research projects and policy decisions on economic development. With 300 member organizations and a total membership of half a million, the union is also a member organization of the International Economic Association.

JIANG SHENGJIE ON IMPOSITING MUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

OW181401 Beijing XIXBUA in English 1318 CMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 18 (XINHUA) - China will actively import advanced technology and equipment to speed up the development of its nuclear power industry while gradually acquiring the ability to design and build nuclear power stations itself, according to a prominent Chinese nuclear scientist in an article in the 25th issue of the English language weekly, BEIJING REVIEW, which was published here today. Jiang Shengjie is president of the Chinese Suclear Society and chairman of the Science and Technology Committee of the Ministry of Suclear Industry.

In the article entitled, "Developing China's Noclear Power Industry," Jiang quoted Chinese porty leader Hu Vaobang as saying that in the coming few years China would import muclear power stations, each with a capacity of at least several hundred thousand kilowatts and even as much as two million to three million kilowatts. China, Hu said, is ready to make decisions when the terms are favorable. Jiang said, China is currently negotiating agreements on cooperation in nuclear technology with several countries that have already developed nuclear power. China and the United States initialled an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy on April 30 this year. Jiang said that the nuclear power industry would be developed first in the countal areas where industry is concentrated and energy is in short supply. The 300-mw Qinsham nuclear power station in east China's Znejiang Province is scheduled to be completed and put into operation in 1988, he said, adding that the 1,800-mw nuclear power station in south China's Guangiong Province, the construction of which started earlier this year, would be conpleted in 1990. Also planned are several nuclear and thermo-nuclear power stations in east and portheast China, as well as other areas. Speaking of the favorable conditions for the undertaking, the moderar scientist saidthat China's verified uranium reserves were sufficient to keep pressurized water reactors (pwr) with a total capacity of 15,000-mw running for 30 years. New geological surveys are being planned and new ore bodies are expected to be found, he added.

Since Thins built its first experimental nuclear reactor in 1958, Jiang explained, no. 2 than 10 reactors of various kinds have been built and put into operation. During this period a fairly comprehensive system of nuclear scientific research and production has been established in China. The technology to explore, exploit and process uranium, as well as the technology to produce nuclear fuels and handle spent fuel, is now available. Scientists and technicians have been trained for designing, installing, operating and rebuilding nuclear reactors.

The nuclear scientist added that his country would also undertake research on the last neutron breeder reactor, the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor and the utilization of energy in controlled thermo-nuclear reaction so as to provide more and better new energy resources for the development of the country's national economy and improvement of the living standards of the people.

MINISTRY DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE SYSTEM REFORM

OW191458 Seijing XINMUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0908 CMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] seijing, 18 Jun (XINNUA) -- The party group of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade recently discussed the question of reforming the foreign trade system, stressing that separating government administration from enterprise management is a basic principle which must be followed. After the reform, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Enlations and Trade and the foreign economic relations and trade departments (commissions) of provinces and municipalities should become administrative ments (commissions) unified leadership over foreign economic relations and trade, departments exercising unified leadership over foreign economic relations and trade, as well as supervision over their subordinate departments.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to reduce the restrictions on enterprises and enhance their vitality.

The ministry's party group recently seriously studied Zhao Ziyang's report to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and centered its discussion on the portion in the report dealin with the necessity to reform the foreign trade system, step by step. Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade and deputy secretary of the ministry party group, recently spoke on the reform of the foreign trade system at a meeting of responsible persons of all departments and units concerned under the ministry. He said: The system of an import-export agency should be gradually instituted in foreign trade because it is an important measure for achieving better economic results in foreign trade as well as for promoting the combination of trade, industry, and technology. He said that the ministry party group will draw up a program for reforming the foreign trade system as soon as possible.

Theng Tuobin noted: Reform should first be made in the ministry's offices. After government administration is separated from enterprise management, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, in supervising its subordinate departments in matters related to foreign economic relations and trade, should give equal treatment to all enterprises conducting trade with foreign countries.

The ministry party group recently earnestly studied the question of reform in the foreign trade system. In his recent talks with the press, Zheng Tuobin also noted that the foreign trade system reforms in recent years have been fruitful. However, due to the lack of a comprehensive plan and a clearly defined course, some mistakes were inevitable. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that the problems of the relationship between centralization and flexibility and of "eating from the same big pot" have not been solved. He said: In accordance with the guidelines of the government work report, unified leadership over the subordinate departments should be exercised in foreign trade and the problem of political leadership emanating from too many sources should be overcome. Besides, it is necessary to separate government administration from enterprise management and foreign trade corporations should truly become economic entities that operate independently and are responsible for their own losses and profits. It is necessary to follow the principle of combining trade with industry and technology, to sin for specialization and socialization and mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters concerned. This will help overcome the major drawbacks in the current foreign trade SISTEM.

Theng Tuobin said: All reforms should be tried out first to make scre they will yield positive and reliable results. Thanks to the experiences gained over the years, we can make greater strides in reform and we should strive to complete all-round reforms as soon as possible, ensure smooth progress in all aspects of foreign trade, and create a new situation in this work.

NI ZHIFU URGES TRADE UNIONS TO PROMOTE REFORM

HE130824 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 84, pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Ni Zhifu at a tea party held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions: "Trade Unions Must Be Promoters in Carrying Out Reforms"]

[Text]: The Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee this time are of great significance to the four modernizations program of our country.

The "Government Work Report" made by Premier Zhao Ziyang, being a full embodiment of the line adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and centering on the general tasks and goals set by the 12th CPC National Congress, has given prominent priority to economic construction — the core of our tasks, paid special attention to two major issues, namely, reforming the economic system and opening to the outside world, and formulated the five concrete measures for reform. All of these are scientifically summed up from practice and thus conform with the national condition of our country and the common aspirations of our people. Only when we implement them in an earnest and down-to-earth manner can we create a new situation in our economic work as a whole.

At present there still exist contradictions in our socialist society. The principal contradiction we must resolve is the contradiction between the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the backward social productive forces. This requires us to pay attention to regulating some aspects and links of the relations of production which have failed to keep abreast of the development of the productive forces so that the relations of production and the productive forces on the one hand and the superstructure and economic base on the other can advance in a coordinated way. In so doing, reforms are needed. Comrade Kiaoping has said on many occasions: In carrying out the four modernizations, it is necessary to conduct a series of reforms. Without reforms, the realization of the four modernizations will be out of the question. Reforms must occur throughout the entire process of the four modernizations. To stage reforms, it is imperative to eliminate some of the outmoded links of the relations of production and the superstructure, emancipate the productive forces, and propel the society forward. Therefore, we say that reform is also a revolution.

The report by Premier Zhao Ziyang points out: "Reforms in the cities should be accelerated. In so doing, we must begin with the solution to the relationship between the state and the enterprise and between the enterprise and the staff and workers and effect all reform measures suited to the present actual conditions in an overall and synchronous way."

The working class is the principal force of the four modernizations program. Doing a good job in the four modernizations program and conducting reforms in the economic system and enterprise management are the strong hopes and demands of the broad masses of staff and workers. Provided we, the working class of the whole country, resolutely respond to the call of the government, we will surely display the spirit of the working class as masters of the country and enthusiastically plunge ourselves into the reforms on each front of endeavor; can surely give full play to our creative initiative, suggest ways for reform with concrete actions, and make contributions in improving operations and management, promoting technological progress, and attaining better economic results. The working class will surely enhance its wisdom and talents and improve its political and cultural quality in the course of reform.

Trade unions must firmly support reform and take an active part in reform, and moreover, they must exchange experience in undertaking reform, be promoters of reform, and provide our party and government with powerful support.

In the course of reform, we must strengthen ideological and political work, propagate and explain the necessity, arduousness, and urgency of reform to the broad masses of staff and workers, help the staff and workers approach problems with an eye on the course of their development and from the viewpoint of reform and help them correctly handle relations among the state, the collective, and the individual so the staff and workers will receive an education in the superiority of the socialist system and the socialist modern operations and management and have a clearer picture of the relationship between reform and the realization of the four modernizations.

We must conduct persuasion and educationwork among the small number of staff and workers who are beset with ideological problems in the course of reform because of their failure to understand the great significance of reform and how to conduct reforms and of their fear that things may not go well once reforms are introduced. Everybody must be convinced that only when the previous incorrect and backward management system and manage managerial methods are reformed, the erroneous policy of everybody eating from the same big pot is corrected, and the practice of egalitarianism is overcome can we promote the development of production, create more wealth for the state and society, and significantly improve the livelihood of the staff and workers as quickly as possible. Reform completely conforms with the immediate and long-term interests of the working class. Everyone should take an active part in reform.

In the course of reform, it is necessary to support reformers in a clear-cut manner. Since reform is a revolution, we are bound to encounter resistence in the course of reform and so we must surmount all difficulties and do away with the old rules and regulations and old work styles presenting obstacles on the road of our advance. This requires a group of bold and firm reformers with great courage and resourcefulness. Resolute support should be given to such reformers. Of course, reform in an undertaking aimed at destroying the old and establishing the new. In the course of reform, various problems may inevitably emerge. Therefore, in the face of problems, we must stress the orientation and main trend of reform, resolutely support reform, and analyze and solve the problems cropping up in the course of reform on a case-by-case basis so that reform can be more satisfactorily and quickly carried out.

In the course of reform, we must not only raise the ideological and political quality of the ranks of staff and workers but also attach particular importance to the enhancement of their cultural and technical quality. The present state of the ranks of staff and workers is far from meeting the needs of the four modernizations. In light of the needs of reforming the economic structure, ushering in the technological revolution, and advancing economic construction, we must strengthen the training of staff and workers, set different standards in light of actual conditions, and effectively raise the scientific, cultural, technical, and professional levels of the existing staff and workers.

In the course of reform, we should bring the role of intellectuals into full play. Intellectuals are an important sector of the working class, who are advancing before others in the drive by the working class to master intellectual work, and they are thus an important force which we should rely on in achieving the four modernizations. We should go a step further in eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideology, seriously implement the policy toward intellectuals, create the necessary conditions for intellectuals to work and seek knowledge, boldly use them, fully trust them, and bring their wisdom and talents into full play in order to accelerate the pace of reform.

In the course of reform, in order to smash the malpractices of everyone eating from the same big pot and of egalitarianism, we must necessarily reform some existing rules and regulations of the labor and personnel, wage and bonus, labor insurance, and collective welfare systems. We should conduct serious investigations and studies, proceed from the needs of the four modermizations, take the initiative in cooperating with the departments concerned and enterprise leadership, and present suggestions and measures, retain rational rules and regulations, and reform any rule or regulation which does not conform with the new situation, or is detrimental to the initiative and creativity of the staff and workers.

Our trade unions should also reform their own organizations and strengthen the building of their organizations.

In the course of party rectification, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the various provincial, regional, and city trade unions are now reviewing their previous work, elimin ing the influence of "leftist" ideology, and sweeping away the dust of bureaucracy. This will enable them to better maintain political unity with the central authorities, adapt their thinking more closely to the new situation, acquire a creative and engineering spirit in carrying out their work, to energetically and willingly implement the policy decisions of the party and the government, and further maintain close ties with the masses of staff and workers. It is necessary to successfully consolidate the grassroots trade unions, really build the trade union organizations into "homes for staff and workers," and create a new situation in trade union work.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, let us be of one heart and one mind, struggle in unity, emancipate our minds, forge ahead to blaze new trails, and make more and better contributions for the successful conducting of reform and for China's socialist modernization.

REFORM INCLUDES NEW ENTERPRISE LEADERSHIP SYSTEM

CM171131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 CMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 17 (XINSUA) — China is now experimenting with a new enterprise leadership system, under which the factory director or manager alone assumes full responsibility for directing the production, management and operation of his or her enterprise. Taking the lead in this reform are Dalian, a port city in northeast China, and Changzhou, an industrial pioneer in east China. Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Shenyang will also experiment with the reforms in selected units. This is regarded as an important step toward the complete reform of state enterprises. Its success will facilitate other reforms, and enable the enterprises to quickly improve efficiency and profitability, according to economic experts. The present system, in which the director operates under the collective leadership of the factory party committee, makes no distinction between party leadership and enterprise management, which often leads to the replacement of the latter by the former. The director has limited powers but great responsibilities. This is considered one of the major reasons for the poor operation and economic returns of state enterprises.

Under the new system, the factory director will have extensive powers. Under the leadership of the factory director, each enterprise will set up a management committee composed of the director, the party committee secretary, the trade union chairman, engineering and technical personnel and workers' representatives. The committee will make major production and operational decisions, leaving the factory director responsible for the organization and implementation of decisions. The day-to-day production and operation of the enterprise will be controlled by the director. The director is invested with the power to decide on the production and sales of products, the purchase of raw and semi-finished materials and the technical transformation of the enterprise, and to control appointments, transfers, rewards and penalties among the workers and staff. The new leadership system will free the party committee from its day-to-day production and administrative affairs, and enable it to concentrate its efforts on the party's work and the political and ideological work of the enterprise. It can then play a supervisory role in the production and administration of the enterprise.

The workers and staff, who are the real masters of the factories in China, will participate in the democratic management of their enterprises, and the current workers' congresses will bring their role into play. A factory director can be appointed by a higher department, or be chosen by the authorities through election by a workers' congress, which also has the power to decide on problems concerning the well-being of its members.

In the past, state control over state-owned enterprises has been excessive and too rigid, and the enterprises could not make the most of their initiative. The independent decision-making powers of the enterprises have been enlarged in the past few years, and the relationship between enterprises and the state has been readjusted.

RECTIFICATION CROUP ON REORGANIZED LEADERSHIP

OW140505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 CMT 11 Jun 84

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1448 CMT on 11 June transmits the following service message: "All newspapers, please give front-page prominence to the just-transmitted item on the consolidation of Yunnan Province's Qujing chemical fertilizer plant, which was disrupted by the 'three types of persons,' and a note by the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Thanks."]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINBUA) -- Note by Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification: The serious impurities of the former party and administrative leading bodies in Yunnan Province's Qujing chemical fertilizer plant, and the consequences arising therefron, are even more shocking than those in the Tianjin No 707 institute. This instance once again shows that, once the leadership of an enterprise or unit is seized by the "three types of persons," it will foul up, become lax in organization and discipline and confusing in management, and there may even be rampant criminal activities; then it will suffer serious economic losses. This shows that we must, under no circumstances, underestimate the harm of the "three types of persons," or drop our guard against them.

Some of the serious problems in the Qujing chemical fertilizer plant were revealed long ago. Why were such problems not immediately solved? It was closely related to the fact that some of our responsible departments and leading cadres usually stand high above the masses, fail to acquaint themselves with the situation at the lower levels by making investigations and studies, and practice the serious bureaucratic style of being irresponsible to the party and the people. Serious bureaucracy not only brings grave economic losses to the state, but also abets evil by politically tolerating it, and contaminates the body of the party and the state. We can no longer take the harn bureaucracy does lightly. It is hoped that the party committees, or leading party groups, of various areas and departments, while carrying out party rectification, will make vigorous efforts to improve their style of leadership, and effectively strengthen their leadership and supervision over, and their inspection of, the work of lower-level units. Resolute measures must be taken to promptly readjust those leading bodies with serious problems.

As for units, whose leadership is usurped by the "three types of persons" or bad clements, the disbanding or reorganization of their leading bodies should be announced
after the true situation there is ascertained; those directly responsible should all be
removed from office, on the spot, and the "three types of persons" and persons with
serious problems among them should be thoroughly and individually investigated and dealt
with.

Those who have violated the criminal law must be punished in accordance with the law. [end note]

Report by resident XINETA correspondent Qiu Jingdong in Yunnam: Under the direct leadership of the Yunnam Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnam provincial government, the
Qujing chemical fertilizer plant, which was dominated and disrupted by the "three types
of persons," has recently been consolidated. Miso Zhaotai, secretary of the general
party branch of the plant, and Ji Xuemei, director of the plant, were arrested according
to the law. Zhou Yuwen, director of the office of the general party branch and committee member of the general party branch, was removed from office and expelled from the
party. Lu Jianguo, former deputy director of the plant, who was transferred from Qujing
Prefecture, is to be dealt with.

The Qujing chemical fertilizer plant (which is now renamed the Qujing chemical plant) produces 5,000 metric tons of synthetic ammonia a year. Four of the former five committee members of the plant's general party branch had serious problems. Miao Zhaotai rose to prominence in rebellion during the "Great Cultural Revolution" -- he rose suddenly from an ordinary cadre to a Standing Committee member of the county "Revolutionary Committee," and deputy director of the county Agriculture and Water Conservancy Bureau. He was later transferred to the Qujing chemical fertilizer plant as deputy secretary of its general party branch. In the "exposure-criticism-examination" campaign, he, instead of being subject to investigation, was promoted to secretary of the general party branch. Both Lu Jianguo, deputy director of the plant, and Zhou Yuwen, director of the office of the general party branch, indulged in beating, snashing and looting, and injured or disabled a number of cadres and people by mercilessly beating them up during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Ji Xuemei, director of the plant, had taken advantage of his power in recruiting workers, raping five female workers, making a temporary worker a regular worker, and transferring a worker from one post to amother.

The majority of the workers and staff members in the plant participated in gambling, and workshops even became gambling houses. Cases of embezzling public funds and stealing public property and personal effects frequently occurred. Corruption was very serious among the cadres. According to statistics, 94 of the plant's 517 workers and staff members committed crimes in violation of the law, accounting for 18.8 percent of the total.

The leading body of the plant has already been reorganized, and criminals of various types have been dealt blows. As problems are being systematically solved, the general mood in the plant is also changing for the better. Workers said excitedly: The long-standing problems of the plant have finally been solved in the course of party rectification. If we did not work hard now, we would do a disservice to the state.

REPORT OF HU YAOBANG'S INSPECTION TOUR OF HUBEI

HK191115 Wuham HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of Hubei Provincial CPC Committee: "With the General Goal in Mind, Explore and Make Advances -- Understanding Gained by Accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang on His Inspection Trip Throughout Hubei"; the article is provided by Hubei DANCYUAN SHINCHIO -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] During his inspection tour of our province from 4 to 13 April, Comrade Hu Yaobang made wide contacts with the masses and the responsible cadres of the party made thorough and painstaking investigation on the production and work of prefectures, cities, autonomous prefectures, and counties along the way.

He was very much concerned about party rectification and economic work, and made an important speech on how Hubei should grasp these two natters well. I had the opportunity to accompany Conrade Hu Yaobang on his inspection tour, and witnessed how amiable and appoachable he was, his display of concern for the masses, and his intense work style, getting to the bottom of things, and I listened to many of his important teachings, which have benefitted me greatly. I should like to discuss some of my understandings.

FIRST, IT IS NECESSARY TO TAKE THE PRINCIPLE OF "LETTING PARTY RECTIFICATION PROMOTE THE ECONOMY, AND LETTING THE ECONOMY IN TURN TEST THE EFFECTS OF PARTY RECTIFICATION" AS AN IMPORTANT CUIDING IDEA FOR OUR WORK DURING THE CURRENT YEAR. Comrade Yaobang showed great concern for party rectification in our province; he talked about this question during his tour. He laid special emphasis on the fact that it is necessary for party rectification to promote production and economic development; therefore it is necessary to test whether our party rectification has been correctly carried out and whether its orientation has been correct, using the criterion of whether or not the economy has developed. These words sound rather ordinary, but they hold profound truth. They have summed up the post experiences and lessons of our party in the "leftist" practice of participating in political movements and deviating from economic work. They have not only expounded on the dialectical relation between party rectification and economic work, but also summed up the general target and requirements of the current party rectification, indicating for us an explicit orientation for doing a good job in party rectification. From the view of the historical experiences of our party, party rectification should be carried out focusing on realizing the central task of the party. The current party rectification should view economic construction as its base, solving the grave problems of impurity in ideology, style, and organization, in order to realize the party's general task and target in the new stage as soon as possible. This guiding idea should be implemented throughout the entire course of party rectification, otherwise, party rectification will deviate from the correct orientation.

It is necessary for party rectification to promote economic work; specifically, in work arrangement, it is necessary to grasp party rectification on the one hand, and economic work on the other, so that neither party rectification nor economic work will suffer. We should not attend to one thing and lose sight of another. It is necessary for us to stand at the height of realizing the general task and target of the party in grasping "the watermelon," and carrying out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. Grasping "the watermelon," means grasping major problems. The four tasks to be accomplished by party rectification are all very important, and unification in ideology is the key link to the four tasks; therefore we should link solving this problem with overcoming the problems of bureaucratism and taking advantage of one's position in seeking personal gain. Viewed from actual conditions, these questions are important factors which affect economic construction, therefore, we should exert great efforts in solving then. While tackling these problems, it is necessary to compare the guiding idea of one's own department or unit in economic work and professional work with the general task and target of the party, in order to find the gap in the work of one's own department or unit, and thereby enhance our conscientiousness in implementing the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In party rectification, we should maintain high criteria and strict requirements, and firmly fulfill the various tasks of party rectification so that superficial work will be prevented; at the same time, we should meticulously, steadily, and appropriately solve the grave problems in impurity of ideology, style, and organization in accordance with the basic policies on party rectification, and we should not cause confusion in party rectification, nor by any means should we affect the political situation of stability and unity and the four modernizations.

Second, we should have a strong will to reform, continue to emancipate the mind, and relax policies in economic work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made great developments in our province's work, as Comrade Yachang has fully affirmed. However, as pointed out by Comrade Yaohang, there still exist many problems in the rural work and indistrial production in our province. This illustrates that there is still a considerably wide gap between our work and the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. How can we narrow the gap? From Comrade Yachang's talks along the way. I think it is primarily necessary to adopt a fundamental stand, namely, the stand of leading the people to stand up and help them grow rich. Comrade Yaobang repeatedly said: The focus of rural work should be guiding, helping, and leading the peasants to get rich as soon as possible. In the past, we were confused about this point, and laid more stress on the state viewpoint than the mass viewpoint. We did not quite understand that once the masses became rich, our socialist country could be consolidated. The state viewpoint and the mass viewpoint should be unified. When we stress continuously improving the material and cultural life of the people, the leadership of our party will win the heartfelt support of the people, and the overall interests of the state will finally be realized. We will not be afraid of the people becoming rich only when we have a clear understanding of this point, and will further try our best to help the people to open all roads to become rich. At present, an upsurge in becoming rich is rising in the rural areas, the party's policy of making the people become rich has brought into play the initiative of hundreds of millions of peasants, and the situation is really fine. We should act in accordance with the spirit of Conrade Yaobang's speech, actively support the peasants who have grown rich first, and, at the same time, do a good job in helping the poor and those who have difficulties.

We should continue to eliminate the influence of "leftist" errors, emancipate the mind, relax policies, and be bold in reform. It is necessary to develop the economic work of our province, which is also a key problem. Comrade Yaobang talked about this question wherever he went. When he arrived in Fengxian, upon seeing that the county was abundant in yangtao [Actinidia chinensis], he mentioned that it was necessary to give the peasants a free hand to participate in the processing of canned yangtao. and that we did not necessarily have to think of such project "being run by the government." When he arrived in Lichuan, noting that there was much coal in the place but little of it had been excavated, he pointed out that it was necessary to mobilize the masses to participate in building small coalmines in a big way. In the past, because of the "leftist" effects, our thinking was greatly limited. For example, in dealing with an undertaking of a developmental nature, we would always worry about the question of orientation and road, we would never dare think of mobilizing the peasants to individually develop mineral resources, and we would place restrictions on the measants in acreage and the time period in developing waste hills under contracted responsibilities. Actually, these are expressions of failing to emancipate the mind, and have directly affected the process of peasant's growing rich.

To enancipate the mind in rural work is to do away with the idea of small-scale peasant economy, support the "two households" in a big way, and actively develop farming, animal breeding, transportation, marketing, and all categories of commodity production on the basis of persisting in the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. We should open all channels to invigorate the rural economy.

In industrial production, it is necessary to further eliminate the influence of "being large in size and collective in nature" and ideas of agalitarianism; there should be bold reform in the operational and managerial systems, the distribution system and the personnel system and so on; and we should be bold in carrying out reforms, go all out in assimilating the experience of other localities so that the various links in the relations of production can neet the needs of promoting the development of productive forces. Of course, emancipation of the mind should be done in accordance with the ideological line of seeking truth from facts; beginning from the actual conditions of our province, we will probe a way for socialist modernization, whereas we should not rely on our subjective imagination, doing everything at will, which will inevitably lead to trouble, deviating from the orientation of socialist modernization.

THIRD, IT IS NECESSARY TO ADOPT THE HISTORICAL MATERIALIST VIEW IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE CADRES DIALECTICALLY. Comrade Yaobang mentioned the question of cadres on many occasions during his inspection tour of our province. He fully affirmed the outstanding contributions of weteran caires working in Hubei in socialist revolution and construction over the past decades; he said, "veteran cadres are all veteran revolutionaries." In dealing with the historical problems of the cadres, it would be better to regard them in general but not specifically; we should regard them historically in an overall way. At the same time, he laid special stress on those cadres who, compared with veteran cadres, are in the prime of their life, with wide knowledge, and the superiority of dynamic motivation, therefore it is necessary to promote a large number of young cadres, appointing them to the leading bodies at various levels and in various departments. At present, the reform in the organs of various levels of the province has basically been completed, a large number of veteran cadres of the party have retreated to the second front of leading posts, and others have retired. How to deal with the phenomenon of new cadres replacing the old? I think we should have a profound understanding of the spirit of Comrade Yaobang's speech, and regard it dialectically with a historical materialist viewpoint. Over a few decades, veteran cadres have built a socialist country for us, and have made tremendous contributions to socialist revolution and construction. Their good character and political integrity are excellent teaching materials for training and educating young cadres. Some of the cadres have retreated to the second front, others have retired; first, this is the denand of the law of nature, as they are advanced in age, and "no longer in very good condition"; second, arduous and heavy revolutionary work has held up many of these veteran cadres in their study of knowledge in culture and science. The problem is that their abilities fall short of their vishes and nothing else. Therefore, veteran comrades should naturally win the respect of the party and people, and the respect and devotion of young cadres. Those young cadres taking up the leading posts, including myself, should learn from veteram cadres their ideological cultivation, their tempered party spirit, and their work experience and abilities. We young cadres are able to take up leading posts .ecause of the necessity of the continuous development of the party's cause, and because the veteran cadres enthusiastically pass on their experiences, give help, and set an example. Therefore, young cadres should know their own limitations. Regarding myself, though I am now in my forties, I am still not up to the party's requirements in leadership experience, cultural level, or work ability; in other words, there is still the problem of "being bevildered" in many aspects for me. Regarding the general trend of historical development, young people should overtake the older generation; but if one should waste his time, if he should fail to be diligent and hardworking, it would still be possible for him to be too inferior to bear comparison with the older generation.

Therefore, we should act in strict accordance with the requirements of Comrade Yaobang's speech, to show respect to veteran cadres, while modestly learning from them their fine tradition and good style, to break new trails and work hard to fulfill the task assigned us by the party with the heal of the veteran cadres.

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FOURTH, IT IS NECESSARY TO PLUNCE DEEP INTO REALITIES, TO INVERCE ONESELF AMONG THE MASSES, AND TO PERSIST IN THE VIEW OF PRACTICE FIRST. During his inspection tour of our province, Comrade Yanhang time and again laid stress on practice first, in order to accumulate rich perceptual knowledge and lay a solid foundation for abstracting scientific theories. Moreover, he inspired us with his own action. As soon as he arrived in our province, he wanted us to tell him about the conditions of our province despite his fatigue from the trip. During the 6 days of his tour of Exi Autonomous Prefecture, he wanted us to arrange the schedule and route for the tour as scientifically as possible, so that he might be able to see more places and make contacts with more grassroots cadres and masses. Regardless of the advice of the guards, he took the initiative to shake hands with the masses on the way, and participated in collective activities, asking the people about their difficulties and sorrow. What have his exemplary words and actions explained? I think apart from the noble character he has displayed as a proletarian revolutionary, undoubtedly they have taught us that as cadres of the party we should always keep in close contact with the people; we should not divorce ourselves from the masses for one moment. Whether engaged in aconomic work or engaged in ideological work, we should all be like this. The historical and new experiences of our party show that a correct leadership is derived from practice and the masses and channelled back into them. We should also follow this principle. Now when we are talking about building socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics, emancipating the mind, relaxing policies, and boldy carrying out reform, we will fail to discover the new situation and new problems, and resolve new contradictions if we deviate from practice. We must do this if we are earnest to do a few good things for the people. As representatives trusted by the party and the people, we have accepted certain powers endowed to us by the party and the people, therefore we must at all times persist in the view of practice first, discover and sum up the practical experiences of the people, and draw up policies and measures which conform to objective realities; only then will we be able to live up to the trust of the party and the people. In this sense, I think whether we are able to persist in the view of practice first is not only a question of ideological and work style, but also a question of whether one has a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. Therefore, the cadres of our party should see the discovery of truth in practice and the further development of truth as their notto.

GU MU SPEAKS ON ATTRACTING INVESTMENT TO BEIRAI

HK170604 Namning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 CMI 16 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Gu Mu, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and state councillor, inspected Beihai City and Fangcheng port from 12 to 14 June. Afterwards he repeatedly stressed this important view to the leading comrades concerned of the region and city: The work of further opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world must be based on the realities of those places. It is necessary to take full advantage of the local superior features and do a thoroughly sound job of internal work. It is necessary to actively create conditions for attracting investment from foreign businessmen. It is first necessary to grasp the technological transformation of the existing enterprises.

Comrade Gu Mu arrived in Nanning by plane on the norming of 11 June. That evening, he heard reports from the regional CPC Cosmittee and People's Government on the latest situation in further opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world. The following morning, accompanied by regional CPC Committee First Secretary Qiao Xiaoguang and responsible comrades of the regional Economic Development Office, he left for Fangcheng port and Beihai City by road, a distance of over 200 kilometers. During his 3 days there he braved the fierce heat in inspecting the wharves and the construction sites ready to be opened up. He heard reports on each project from local cadres, and presented many realistic views on further opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world.

Comrade Gu Mu said: Beihai City's natural resources, climate, and so on are very good. There are superior features latent there. The question is, how to base work on local realities and take full advantage of these superior features in developing some projects either unique to the area or else irreplaceable by projects elsewhere. For instance, there are great development prospects for Beihai City's marine products and their breeding. Beihai's processing industry should focus on the processing of these products. It is also necessary to concentrate on this aspect in developing the fodder industry, and so on.

Comrade Gu Mu stressed during his inspection: At present the focal point in opening up Beihai City and Fangcheng port to the world is to do a thoroughly sound job in internal work. It is first necessary to grasp the work of reform of setup and technological transformation in the 123 existing enterprises, in conjunction with party rectification, and to readjust their leadership groups, improve their economic results, and enliven the economy. Ac said: We can only invite guests in if we sweep our own doorstep well first. Second, we must actively create attractive conditions for foreign businessmen from elsewhere and build infrastructure projects such as an airport, guesthouses, and telecommunications facilities, to attract foreign businessmen to invest. At the start, the demands can be set on the low side, and the policies can be relaxed a bit more. They can all come, so long as they are willing to cooperate with us in running hotels, factories, organizing processing of imported materials, and in managing transport and communications.

Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang fully agreed with Comrade Gu Mu's views. He said that Comrade Gu Mu's remarks were extremely important and timely and fully in accord with the reality of Beihai City and Fangcheng port. He demanded that the comrades of the regional Economic Development Office and of Beihai City and Fangcheng port fully understand Comrade Gu Mu's words. At present they should focus on doing their work in a thoroughly sound way and promoting infrastructure construction. They should first construct an airport, telecommunications facilities, and guesthouses, to create conditions for attracting foreign investment.

JIANGKI'S BAI DONGCAI COMMENTS ON INNOVATOR CASE

OW181215 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] According to a GONGREN RIBAO report, Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, on 14 June commented on the case involving (Zhang Jiefeng). (Zhang Jiefeng), an engineer of the Nanchang wristwatch plant, suffered repeated attacks simply because he undertook technical innovations.

Bai Dongcai told reporters: The attacks on (Zhang Jiefeng) violate the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We must deal with this case sternly.

Bai Dongcai said: On 29 March 1982, GONGREN RIBAD exposed the problem of a few responsible persons of the Nanchang wristwatch plant attacking (Zhang Jiefeng). The Nanchang city party committee dealt with the case, but it failed to solve the problem once and for all. As a result, (Zhang Jiefeng) later came under even fiercer attacks which seriously dampened the enthusiasm and creativeness of scientific and technical personnel, workers, and staff members and hampered the development of science and technology.

Bai Bongcai said: The problem of the Nanchang wristwatch plant does not stand alone; it is a typical case and reflects a trend. It shows that leftist influence and factionalism are deeprooted in the minds of some persons. We will be unable to solve the problem once and for all if we only deal with some persons but fail to eliminate leftist influence and factionalism. Of course, it is necessary to deal sternly with those who persistently refuse to mend their ways.

Bai Dongcai pointed out: The problem has something to do with whether the party committees at all levels are maintaining ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, and whether the party's policies concerning intellectuals have truly been implemented. In handling this case, we must have a clear-cut stand and be resolute and unambiguous. We must use this case to give the broad masses of cadres and the people an ideological education and enhance their awareness of the need to implement the line, principles, and policies of the party Central Committee.

JIANGKI MEETING REVIEWS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW141221 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] According to the party rectification office under the Jiangxi provincial party committee, the panel for guiding party rectification under the provincial party committee sponsored a meeting on 8 June for provincial units to review experiences in comparing and examining their performance in party rectification. The principal leading comrades of four units -- the provincial Agricultural Bank, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial Department of Labor and Personnel, and the Western China Tungsten Industry Corporation -- introduced their experiences in comparing and examining performance in rectifying party organizations.

Xu Qin. Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, Wu Ping, and other leading comrades attended and addressed the meeting.

Comrade Wan Dan of the Jiangxi liaison group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee also attended the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade Xu Qin urged all units engaged in party rectification to study their respective situations as well as the experience of the four units and to sum up their own experiences in order to further Jiangxi's accomplishments in rectifying party organizations.

Comrade Nu Qin pointed out: The progress achieved by provincial organs in party rectification is sound, smooth and significant. The main problems remaining are: Some units have relaxed their efforts in this regard, their leaders are not concentrating their efforts on this matter, and their leadership is not effective. Therefore, the task of comparing and examining performance in party rectification is still far from being accomplished and there still is no significant breakthrough in rectifying party organizations and correcting their shortcomings.

Comrade Nu Qin stressed: In the current stage of party rectification, attention should be focused on comparing and examining performance in party rectification. Party committees, leading party groups and leaders of all units engaged in party rectification must beighten their consciousness, set strict requirements for their units, and compare and examine performance in handling various major issues, making sure that the work of rectifying party organizations and correcting their shortcomings is successful.

CHEN GUODONG AT SHANGHAI SOCIAL SCIENCES MEETING

ON160536 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 ONT 13 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A grand gathering of philosophy and social sciences circles in Shanghai —
the third joint meeting of the councils of the municipal Federation of Philosophy
and Social Sciences Societies — opened on the morning of 13 June. Some 1,600
council members from the 46 societies and associations under the federation attended
the meeting.

On behalf of the municipal party committee, its first secretary, Chen Guodong, extended greetings and spoke at the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Chen Guodong stressed the importance of linking theory with practice. He said: Theoretical work must be geared to the needs of reality. To solve major problems in the new historical period, we must not only rely on existing theory but also probe into new situations and new problems at home and abroad and make a new explanation of the theory. It is necessary to focus theoretical work on studying new situations and solving new problems.

The morning session of the meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman Xia Zhengnong. (Luo Zhufeng), vice chairman of the federation's Standing Committee, gave a work report.

GUANCDONG'S REN ZHONGYI URGES EMANGIPATING MIND

HK160115 Seijing ZHONGGUO XINNEN SHE in Chinese 1500 CPT 14 Jun 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi said that it is now necessary to further emancipate the mind and further open up to the world; the special economic zones must be run still better, mounting higher all the time, like a Cantonese song.

Ren Thongyi was speaking at a provincial meeting of secretaries of city (prefectural) CPC committees convened in Guangzhou today. He said that in recent years Guangdong has scored success in implementing special policies and flexible measures. Although many people hold that the minds of the provincial CPC Committee have been relatively well emancipated, I myself hold that our minds have not yet been sufficiently emancipated. Emancipation of the mind must advance ahead of everything else. It is essential to change outdated and old concepts and pay attention to learning new knowledge and experiences.

On this point he cited an example, saying that more than 900 years ago Wang Anshi, the Song Dynasty politician, said: "There is no need to follow the ways of our ancestors, or to fear what people say." Today, when we are carrying out reforms, we too could say: "There is no need to follow outdated rules and old conventions, or to fear rumors and slanders." We must be skillful in using the powers given us by the central authorities and speed up the utilization of foreign investment, the pace of reform, and the construction of infrastructure projects in energy, communications, telecommunications, and so on.

Ren Zhongyi held that opening up to the world and reform promote and complement each other. Stressing the need to speed up the pace of reforms, he pointed out: The experiences of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in the construction tendering system, the floating wage system, and the separation of government administration from enterprise management and so on should be popularized throughout the province as quickly as possible. In the next few years we should do everything possible to import a number of major advanced technologies and major projects. We should give free rein to allow each place and unit to take the initiative in finding ways for importing advanced technology. The provincial departments should actively support and help those that find ways for importing advanced technology, so that such imports can become a reality at an early date.

CUANCOONG STIPULATIONS ON DOCUMENTS, MEETINGS

HK190921 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 7/400 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee recently issued 10 stipulations on solving the question of an excessive number of documents and meetings to the various departments, commissions, and offices of the provincial CPC Committee and the various CPC committees at and above the county level, urging all units to raise work efficiency.

The main contents of the provincial committee's 10 stipulations are that it is necessary to advocate the method of solving problems by confronting them and by frequently going down to the grassroots units.

As for the commette stipulations already prescribed by the documents issued by the central authorities, in which no additional regulations are needed for any special circumstance, CPC committees at various levels should promptly implement them in accordance with the instructions and stipulations of the central authorities and not dispatch to any level any other documents. Generally speaking, the responsible commades of CPC committees at various levels should not be invited to attend meetings held by the various departments of the provincial CPC Committee; any meeting to which secretaries and deputy accretaries of the city, prefectoral, and county CPC committees are invited, or any meeting held in the name of the provincial CPC Committee, or which requires approval by the provincial CPC Committee. All meetings should be held in a simple and economical way, and all unsecessary and overelaborate formalities should be abolished.

BUNAN PRACTICES PIECE RATE, FLOATING WAGE SYSTEM

18/200621 Chargha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Recently, the governor's general affairs meeting approved a report submitted by the provincial Labor and Personnel Department on reforming the wage and bonus systems of state-run enterprises. The meeting also decided that the report should be approved by the provincial leople's Government and put into effect in all localities throughout the province. With regard to the wage and bonus systems, the province will carry out reform in the following four aspects:

- It is necessary to practice the floating system of linking the total wages with the
 economic results of enterprises. The economic norm for the floating system is to fix
 output value and to deliver taxes.
- It is necessary to practice the principle of issuing bonuses without a ceiling or a floor. In state-run enterprises, it is necessary to implement the piece-rate wage system and the floating wage system, without setting a ceiling for extra pay. Other enterprises having the necessary conditions can also practice the piece rate wage system.
- 3. With the approval of the pronvincial Labor and Personnel Department, it is necessary to practice the system of floating wages, promotion, and issuing wages at enterprises' own expense in enterprises which can carry out production in a normal manner, can implement a perfect economic responsibility system, and can produce good economic results.
- 4. The number of staff members and workers in state-run industrial enterprises who should be rewarded or promoted by their directors because of their special contributions is raised from 1 percent to 3 percent of the total. Expenditures for this can be debited from 2 oduction costs.

BRIEFS

HEXAN RECORD WHEAT HARVEST -- Zhengzhou, 12 Jun (XINNUA) -- Henan Province, China's number one wheat producer, expects a record wheat harvest of 15 million tons this year despite adverse weather conditions, according to provincial authorities. Nearly 4.7 million hectares of wheat have already been harvested. Henan harvested 14.55 million tons of wheat in 1983, itself a record year. [Text] [Beijing XINBUA in English 1639 CMT 12 Jun 84 CM]

GUIZHOU HOLDS FORUM ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK150955 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] The forum on family planning work held by the provincial CPC Committee and government from 11 to 13 June pointed out: The future family planning work should be carried out in a reasonable way whereby the masses are willing to support the work and the cadres find it convenient to do the work. Governor Wang Chaowen attended the forum and heard reports.

The forum held: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, thanks to the persistent implementation by the CPC committees and governments at various levels throughout the province of the principle of simultaneously developing production of two kinds, significant achievements have been made in family planning work and the tasks of controlling population growth have been completed in a relatively satisfactory way.

The forum pointed out: At present the number of couples in the province with two or three children remains high. It is necessary to strictly prohibit the second or third births outside the plan, to continue to advocate late marriage and late childbirth, to adopt comprehensive birth-control measures, and to encourage the husband or wife in a family with two or more children to undergo a tubal ligation operation. As far as work methods are concerned, it is necessary to promptly sum up experience, to recommend the advanced, and to try to ensure that the plan for population growth can be fulfilled on the one hand and the relations between the party and the masses can be consolidated and unity can be promoted [words indistinct] on the other hand.

SICHUAN LEADERS STRESS NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK180151 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Text] It is essential to spend a concentrated period of time to conduct education among all party members in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. This was the decision made by the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group in light of the problems that have shown up in party rectification in provincial organs.

After this decision was announced at a 15 June meeting on party rectification in the provincial organs, Comrades Yang Rudai and Nie Ronggui spoke on the importance and aims of, and demands in, conducting this education.

According to investigation and analysis by the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guidance group, at present the great majority of comrades in the provincial organs hold that the Great Cultural Revolution should be totally negated. Nowever, a few comrades have muddled ideas on this. Some comrades come up with all kinds of excuses to defend the mistakes they made during the Great Cultural Revolution, and still cling to the factional viewpoint. The phenomenon of factionalism interfering with party rectification has appeared in certain units. In some units where there are no obvious mountain strongholds, there are hidden reefs. Relationships are formed according to factions and small circles are organized.

Certain leading cadres take the approach of avoiding the problem of factionalism in their units. They fail to criticize or boycott erroneous words and deeds; on the contrary, they go along with them and indulge them.

In view of this situation, Comrade Nie Runggui held: It is extremely essential to conduct education among the party members in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. He said: Whether to affirm or negate the Great Cultural Revolution, and whether to totally negate it or to go in for so-called dividing one into two regarding it is a major question of principle. Getting a clear idea on this question is an important content of unifying ideology and an important aspect of maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee. It is also an important condition for eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, preserving stability and unity, and doing a good job in investigating and verifying people of the three categories. Every party member, particularly every leading cadre, must give a clear-cut answer without the slightest ambiguity.

In studying the party rectification documents or in conducting comparison and examination, some departments and bureaus have already conducted or are now conducting education for party members in to ally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. After introducing the methods and gains of the provincial No 2 Light Industry Department in carrying out this work, Comrade Nie Ronggui said: The leaders of all units must take a
firm and clear-cut stand in criticizing and conducting education regarding erroneous
remarks showing unwillingness to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution, and those
people who still cling to the factionalist viewpoint. If the problem is covered up,
there will be danger of conducting party rectification in a superficial way and mistakes
are bound to be made.

On the aims and demands in carrying out this education, Courades Yang Rudai and Nie Ronggui said: It is necessary to organize the party members to seriously study the portions dealing with the Great Cultural Revolution contained in the CPC Central Committee "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the State." They must study the 23 April RENMIN RIBAO commentary entitled "It Is Precisely Necessary To Totally Negate the Cultural Revolution" and the article by Comrade Zhang Yun in issue No 9 of HONGQI entitled "Strengthen Party Spirit and Elimmate Factionalism." Through study and discussion, it is necessary to clearly understand ideologically that the Great Cultural Revolution was erroneous in theory and practice and must be totally negated. There is no difference of better and worse or right of wrong between the two rebel organizations. Both were wrong. People who made serious mistakes must conduct self-criticism so as to gain the masses' forgiveness.

Ideologically eliminating the mistakes of the Great Cultural Revolution is not intended for the purpose of getting entangled in old scores of history but for distinguishing between right and wrong, learning lessons, eliminating factionalism, strengthening unity, and working in concert to create a new situation in reforming the setup and opening up to the world.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Sichuan maintained a relatively high industrial growth rate in May, and new achievements were scored in economic results. Total industrial output for the month was 3.1 billion yuan, exceeding the highest figure in any month last year. Total output value from January to May was 14.4 billion yuan, a rise of 11.2 percent over the same period last year. Light industry rose by 12.2 percent. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 CMT 16 Jun 84 HK]

BEIJING CPC COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS

0W191220 Beijing XiXHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0739 CMT 7 Jun 84

[By reporter Huang Zhimin]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Beijing municipal party committee's Organization Department has urged all levels of the party's organization departments to concentrate their efforts this year on recruiting intellectuals into the party so as to make a major breakthrough in solving the intellectuals' difficulty in gaining party membership.

The Beijing nunicipal party committee's Organization Department made this requirement at a 1 June meeting to exchange experience in recruiting intellectuals. The Organization Department also urged all units to organize their efforts and investigate, case by case, intellectuals who have applied for membership so as to understand what they are thinking as well as their study and work condition. Those who have net the basic requirements for party membership should be recruited without delay. Those who have not met the requirements for the time being should be given specific help and told where they should work harder.

The Beijing municipal party committee's Organization Department noted: To successfully recruit intellectuals into the party, the broad masses of party members, party leading cadres in particular, should first have a correct understanding of intellectuals. The difficulty of intellectuals in gaining party membership has resulted from the long-term influence of the "left" ideas characterized by contempt for knowledge and discrimination against intellectuals. If no further efforts are made to eliminate this "left" influence, the difficulty of intellectuals in gaining party membership will remain.

The Beijing municipal party committee's Organization Department urged party organizations at all levels in the municipality to correctly understand the requirements for party membership and make positive efforts to recruit outstanding intellectuals. It is necessary to conduct all-round investigation on intellectuals who have applied for membership and to stick to the requirements for party members stipulated in the party Constitution. No additional requirements should be appended. In keeping with the special nature of intellectuals, the municipal party committee Organization Department also laid down guidelines for conducting investigations. For instance, distinctions were made between a case where an intellectual has limited contacts with the masses because of the nature of his work and a case where an intellectual is divorced from the masses; between a case where an intellectual has tried hard to improve himself and gained appropriate honor and reward and a case where an intellectual is solely going after fame and profit.

The Beijing municipal party committee's Organization Department also pointed out: In addition to taking a personal interest in this work, major responsible persons of the party in Beijing should also assign comrades who have good party spirit, who have attained a certain educational standard, and who understand the policy toward intellectuals to be full-time or part-time organizers to specifically handle the party's organization work.

HEBET CPC MEETING ON ADMISSION OF INTELLECTUALS

OW190047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 CMT 17 Jun 84

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 17 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Organization Department of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee recently demanded that party organizations at all levels dare to wage a struggle on the issue of promoting the admission of intellectuals into the party; resolutely remove those leaders who are jealous of the virtuous and the able or who obstruct the admission of outstanding intellectuals into the party; and thereby achieve good results as soon as possible in carrying out this task.

This problem was raised by the Organization Department of the Hebei provincial party committee at the 1 June discussion meeting on intellectuals, attended by comrades from institutes of higher learning as well as scientific research institutes in Hebei Province. The meeting participants further studied and worked out measures to implement the policy toward intellectuals. Earlier, discussion meetings were held at both the Hebei Agricultural University and Hebei University. At these meetings First Secretary Gao Yang of the Hebei provincial party committee stressed the significance of promoting the admission of intellectuals into the party and pointed out the determination of the provincial party committee to resolutely remove those leaders who had refused to implement the policy towards intellectuals or who had obstructed the admission of outstanding intellectuals into the party.

The participating comrades from the Organization Department of the Hebei provincial party committee as well as from institutes of higher learning and scientific research institutes held that among those intellectuals who had long ago applied for admission into the party but had not been admitted, there were both old and middle-aged intellectuals. This situation resulted mainly from lack of correct understanding of both learning and intellectuals. For example, several grassroots party organizations as well as party members have not yet truly treated intellectuals as part of the working class. On the contrary, intellectuals are still held to be "targets for reform." Instead of looking at the intellectuals in an all-round way, looking at their immate characters from the historical point of view, some party members examine their defects with a magnifying glass or even go so far as to regard some of their merits or strong points as defects. Other comrades are jealous of the virtuous and the able because of selfish motives, and are afraid that once intellectuals are admitted into the party, they themselves will be replaced.

The Organization Department of the Hebei provincial party committee called on the party organizations of all units to correct the above-mentioned incorrect understanding while carrying out party rectification work, and pay attention to applying experience and lessons, both positive and negative, obtained while promoting the admission of intellectuals into the party to education of party members so as to promote a solution of the difficulty encountered by the intellectuals in applying for admission to the party as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL COMMODITY GRAIN -- In 1983, Nei Monggol Region achieved initial results in building the marketable grain bases. The 11 marketable grain base counties and banners and the 20 marketable grain base communes across the region produced 3.8 billion jin of grain in 1983 and sold 1.2 billion jin of marketable grain. [Summary] [Hobhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 20 May 84 SK]

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CANSU MEETING VIEWS STRUCTURAL REPORM, ECONOMY

#Ki51455 Langhou Gangu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 CMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] This morning the CPC group of the provincial government held an enlarged meeting calling on party organizations and people's governments at all levels, all departments of the provincial government, and cadres and masses to earnestly study and implement the government work report made by Premier Zhao Ziyang at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC so as to promote the province's structural reforms and the work of opening to outside world.

Provincial Governor Chen Guangyi delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: While studying and researching Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, we must stress two prime issues, namely, structural reform and opening to outside world. At present, our province's economic construction is not suited to the new situation of carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, whether compared with the national average level and advanced provinces and autonomous regions, or with the rapid development of new technological revolution in the world and our work. [words indistinct] We must firmly grasp the two prime issues, namely, structural reform and opening to the outside world. To grasp the two primary issues, we must do the following:

- We must continue to eliminate leftist influence and remove those outworn ideas
 that do not meet the requirements of structural reforms and opening to the outside
 world.
- 2. We must speed up structural reforms in the province and make a broathrough in the second half of this year.
- 3. We must vigorously carry out a pilot project of the reform in central cities and establish trading companies. The province has now decided to carry out the pilot project of urban reform in Tainshui City. Langhou City must start with establishing trade centers for agricultural, sideline, and industrial products, and actively create conditions for overall reforms.
- 4. We must strengthen the reform of the scientific research system and speed up exploitation of intellectual resources. In the second half of this year, all scientific research units in the province must carry out reforms and practice the awarded contract system outside the units and the contract system on research projects inside the units.
- 5. We must open our door and implement an open policy both internally and externally. All prejectures, counties, and departments must define as soon as possible a number of items that are to be open to the outside world and boldly invite foreign businessmen to invest and build factories in our province. We must lose no time in developing cooperative relations with 14 open cities and other coastal cities, actively open up channels with Western countries, [words indistinct] so as to provide economic information and carry out economic cooperation.

6. We must use the spirit of reform and opening to the outs 'e world to speed up the development of prefecture and country-run industries, town and township-run enterprises, collective enterprises, and individual economies. All areas and departments must shift the focal point of _conomic work to local industries and town and township-run enterprises so as to achieve simultaneous development of the state, collectives, and individuals and a rapid development of the province's economy.

Finally, provincial Governor Chen Guangyi demanded that leaders at all levels vigorously strengthen their leadership over the work of structural reforms and opening to the outside world, earnestly resolve contradictions that may arise, and continuously promote the work of structural reforms and opening to the outside world.

MINISTRIES HELP WITH XINJIANG DEVELOPMENT PLANS

HK150153 Urumqi Kinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 CMT 14 Jun 84

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIMO, by 12 June 16 central ministries and commissions had dispatched work groups to Kinjiang to help the region draw up long-term plans for developing the national economy. The ministries and commissions are those of light industry, posts and telecommunications, building materials, machine building, railways, chemical industry, commerce, coal, metallurgy, textiles, forestry, education, geology, communications, radio and television, and planning. The comrades of these 16 units who have arrived in Kinjiang, as instructed by State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang and under the unified arrangements of the State Planning Commission, have gone to the various prefectures and cities in Kinjiang, in close coordination with the regional planning committee and the departments and bureaus concerned, to learn about the situation, collect data and information, exchange experiences, and provide guidance and help in drawing up plans. By now the tasks of some of these work groups have been completed. In August and September, the State Planning Commission, together with the ministries and commissions concerned, will come to Kinjiang to decide on long-term plans for the region.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONCRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK120201 Urumqi Kinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 CMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The seventh meeting of the sixth regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Urumqi today. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, and studied the law on autonomy for minority-nationality regions. The meeting expressed unanimous support for this important law, and drew up a draft resolution on its implementation. The resolution will be submitted to the imminent second session of the sixth regional People's Congress for approval. Tomar Davanat, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the meeting today.

MILES

RINJIANG CRAIN STORES -- Urumqi, June 10 (XINEUA) -- The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is spending to sillion yuan (about 10 million U.S. dollars) on 151 grain stores for the coming summer narvest. The stores will be able to store 250,000 tons, mainly in rural grain-purchasing stations. The region has reaped 6 consecutive good harvests and is expecting another for this summer. Many local peasants are selling surplus grain stored in their homes to the state to make room. Grain output in the region rose from 3.2 million tons in 1977 to 4.5 million tons in 1983, ending the region's grain deficiency. A number of the grain stores will be ready for use before the summer harvest begins. [Text] [Beijing XINEUA in English 0857 CMT 10 Jun 84 CM]

HUA CUOPENS REPORTEDLY VOTES AT ZHONGNASHAI

HE200500 Hong Kong HING PAO in Chinese 20 Jun 84 p 5

["Special Dispatch" by Wei Feng: "Hus Guofeng Returns to Zhongmanhai To Take Part in Electing District People's Deputies"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun -- The election of deputies to the people's congress of various districts and counties under the municipality of Beijing reached a climax on 18 June. Important personages of party and government organs in Beijing all gathered in Zhongnanhai. The important party leaders cast their votes at the polling booth in Humiren Hall, while the important government leaders cast theirs at Zihuang Pavilion, showing the separation between party and government.

Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao and others cast their votes in Huairen Hall. Deng Yingchao is not in Beijing at present, so she entrusted another to cast her vote for her.

Voting at Zihuang Pavilion were President Li Kiannian and some leading members of the State Council. There were far more people there than in Huairen Hall.

What drew people's attention was the sudden appearance of Hus Guofeng, former chairman of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council. He rode in a Mercedes-Benz with the screens drawn and arrived in Zhongmanhai by the west gate. When he got out of the car, he waved his hand and said: "I am here, comrades." At that time, a large number of cadres were standing in lines, waiting for their turn to vote. However, nobody cared to answer him, which made him look somewhat awkward. After he woted, Hus Guofeng got back in his Mercedes-Benz and rode out of Zhongmanhai by its south gate at great speed. The reporter noticed that Hus Guofeng was in good condition. Only his hair was not as bright as it had been; perhaps he had not used any hair oil.

The two polling booths in Zhongmanhai are for electing deputies to the Eighth People's Congress of Xicheng District under Beijing Municipality. When Li Xiannian arrived at Ziguang Pavilion to vote, his wife Lin Jianei accommanded him, as did their grandson. Because the child was very young and did not enjoy civil rights he was not allowed to enter into the polling booth, so they had to leave him outside the door. After Li Xiannian and Lin Jianei voted, they left the polling booth and their little grandson shouted "Grandpa" and threw himself into the arms of his grandfather.

Wan Li, Fang Yi, Chen Muhus, Liu Lantao, Zhou Peiyuang, and others came to Ziguang Pavilion in succession. They marked the names of the candidates for whom they voted. After returning from his visit to some European countries, Premier Zhao Ziyang is still in Guangxi. Therefore, according to the stipulation of Article 35 of the electoral law on election procedures, he entrusted his secretary to vote for him. Vice Premiers Tiam Jiyum and Zhang Jingfu, who failed to come because of other business, also entrusted others to vote for them.

There are only two candidates to choose from at the Ziguang Pavilion and only one of them will be elected. One is Zhang Lingzhu, a cadre of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, and the other is Zhang Ziguang, a cadre of the Government Offices Administration Bureau under the State Council. The reporter saw that Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Liu Lantao, and Hua Guofeng had voted for Zhang Ziguang. However, an observer present told the reporter that the decision as to whether Zhang Lingzhu or Zhang Ziguang had been elected a deputy to the People's Congress of Xicheng District would be determined by the number of votes each received after the ballot box was opened and the votes were counted.

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